

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 325.—VOL. XIII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1848.

[Two Numbers, One Shilling.
VIEW OF EDINBURGH, GRATIS.]

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

THE Education of the People is a subject which has never yet received from society the attention which its vast importance demands. From time to time an effort is made to awaken interest in it. The effort succeeds; and the press teems with books, pamphlets, and leading articles, in which it is considered under all its various aspects. Statesmen speak upon it, prison inspectors bear fearful testimonies to its necessity, benevolent men urge it upon the attention of the Government, and the various religious com-

munities loudly express their conviction of its paramount importance. Then the subject is allowed to drop; or is elbowed out of notice by the more pressing demands of such questions as affect the stability of administrations or the majorities or minorities of Parliamentary parties. For thirty years or upwards this has been the history of the most important question of the age. Every year, however, has increased the interest taken in it. Every agitation of it has tended to redouble the efforts of the friends of the cause; and year after year, the number of schools supported by voluntary

contributions, for the education of the children of the poor, has been augmented in a ratio which has borne splendid testimony to the liberality, as well as the true philanthropy of the great mass of the English people. Unfortunately, however, all their exertions, noble as they have been, have not kept pace with the necessities of the population. School-houses sufficiently numerous and ample to accommodate the whole number of children in Great Britain of an age to require instruction may have been built; but there the advantage has, in too many instances, been suffered to



DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—(SEE PAGE 3.)

"It is my duty to offer up my life;" and he was heard frequently to repeat of himself, "Bonus autem pastor dat vitam suam pro ovibus suis."—Words of the Archbishop.

Secure at home, there sat a calm, good man,
Of mind capacious, but of larger heart,
Fill'd with rapt thought and prayer, and now
O'er universal Christendom his eye
Hath gazed in meditation vast and deep,
Ay, from its Church on earth to Heaven above
And he hath form'd blest plans of hope and peace,
Of sober liberty, fraternal love!
When, lo! fierce sounds of mortal rage come nigh,
And arms are clashing in the deadly fray;
The cannon's roar proclaims the deathful scene;
Adown the street the bloody torrents flow;
Malice, and hate, and envy do their worst.
"And these are Christians! these are brethren too,
And I their chief!"—so thought that mind serene—
"And on the morrow will the widow's wail
And orphan's cry reproach my sadden'd heart."

Hark! there's a moment's pause; the cannon's force
Is held awhile, the dripping sword is stay'd,
The musket, with its bayonet, cease their work,
And all would parley with the calm good man;
For apparition more divinely bright
Ne'er could be offer'd to their mortal view,
Save had an angel step'd upon the earth.
Oh! list the speech of that mild white-robed chief
"Tis writ, the shepherd for his sheep should die,
And I am ready"—ay, with gentleness
Within his heart, and on his glowing tongue
The words of peace, in sacred martyrdom
Unto the holiest cause that e'er engaged
The mind of man, of angel, e'en of Christ—
His aged frame hath sought its hallow'd sleep.
Noble Archbishop! thou art gone to take
Love's living station 'mid the mightiest dead,
And all must feel that sympathy for thee
Which thou erst felt for all the sons of men,
And most for those the guiltiest in wrath,

And in most impious league too madly joined
Against the social happiness of man.
Noble Archbishop! one whose sacred lore
Whose exposition of the Sacred page,
And even prayer, agreeeth not with thine,
Still admiration's grateful tribute pours
For all that meekness, goodness, and true joy,
That like a sunbeam mildly lit thy soul,
And did disarm of all their victory
Death and the grave! O guilty France!
Once beautiful, and honest, and most brave—
O France! bow down thy foul and guilty head;
Let deep repentance settle on thy brow;
Weep burning tears of grief—thou canst not cheer
The widow's heart, nor dry the orphan's tear
With money'd pension, or big-swalling words
In praise of him who ne'er can aid them more,
Or shield them from a cold unfeeling world—
The husband, father, brother, lost in death!
THE AUTHOR OF "ERNEST SINGLETON."

rest. Society, by the isolated efforts of individuals, or of religious communities, has not been able either to provide competent teachers and the funds to pay them, or a machinery for coaxing or compelling the parents of every child either to give or allow it to receive instruction. Indeed the principle of such compulsion has been strongly contested. It has been held to be an infringement of the rights of nature, to force a father to educate his child; and a great hubbub of controversy has been raised among many true friends of education, who, with all their zeal, have not looked upon it under every aspect, national as well as individual; or come to its consideration with that freedom from prejudice which it demands. Difficulty upon difficulty has been raised in the progress of the dispute; religious, as well as moral and pecuniary objections have been started; the right of education has been claimed by one party, to the exclusion of another; the names of civil and religious liberty have been invoked to forbid the establishment of a national plan for the education of the whole people; and some have gone so far in their zeal for voluntarism in this great matter, as to assert that so much has been done, that little or nothing remains to do; and that the people of England, left to themselves, will educate themselves much better than they could ever do by any system more complete and comprehensive than that at present existing.

But all this while the evil has gone on increasing. In our towns and rural districts a large population has grown up in an age of civilization, deriving no benefit from the accumulated knowledge of our time. The number of persons who marry in England without being able to sign their names to the marriage register, is so enormous as almost to appear incredible; while the still more unhappy records of our prisons prove that the vast multitudes of idle, vicious, and criminal young people who swarm in them have received no secular and no religious instruction whatever, and have become, in consequence, a curse to themselves and to society—a source of large expense, and of constant peril to the whole community. These evils have been confessed—they are too glaring to be denied. Lord Ashley, but a few weeks ago, lifted a portion of the veil by which the fearful crime and ignorance of the children of the poor is concealed; and only on Tuesday evening Lord Kinnaird, in remarking upon a petition from the City of London, presented by the Duke of Richmond, stated that there were in this metropolis no less than 100,000 children without education—30,000 of whom were thieves and vagrants. The evil has been confessed by all, but few have conceded the possibility of a remedy. Lord Ashley made a suggestion, it is true, but he did not attempt to legislate upon the subject. The British and Foreign School Society and the National School Society have each done much to diminish the amount of ignorance within the spheres of their operation, and various plans have been proposed to increase their usefulness. But all such plans have been palliatives, not remedies. Great as the amount of good achieved may seem when considered by itself, it seems pitifully little when we compare it with what has been left undone—not for want of will on the part of these societies, but for want of power in them, or in any other agency, except that of the State.

It seems to us—and our opinion is not taken up at random—that the great mistake committed in all the attempts hitherto made to meet this mighty evil, has been a reliance upon VOLUNTARY EFFORT to find the schools, and upon PERSUASION to find the scholars. It is of no use to build school-houses unless we can endow competent teachers—which we have not yet done; but, supposing we had done or were about to do both, even then our efforts and our expenditure would be in vain, unless we could compel parents to send their children to them. We use the word advisedly. It seems a harsh word, but it is not so. None but a bad parent would refuse to allow his child to be educated, at his own cost if he could afford it, at the cost of the nation if he were too poor. The good would need no compulsion, and the word, therefore, is not so harsh as it looks. We compel decency; we compel support for the poor; we compel prison rates; we compel in a thousand instances, for the benefit of society: and it seems strange indeed that men of sense should object to compel instruction for the benefit of the child and of the whole nation, interested in his welfare, when compulsion would only be needed in the case of bad men. In a lecture upon the Education of the People, delivered in Edinburgh, in the autumn of 1846, by the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, this point was ably argued. He said truly:—"Ignorance never will bestir itself by a spontaneous movement of its own for the acquisition of knowledge. The more the people are sunk in ignorance, the more careless they are about knowledge; and, if we trust to a mere attractive power, and say, 'Here is an institute, the door of which is open, where schooling may be had for all your children,' it will turn out a miserable failure. If you trust merely to the attractive influence of education upon the people who are not wholly ignorant, but who don't care about knowledge, you will find that it will turn out a miserable abortion. The teachers will be destitute of employment, and scholars will not come of their own accord to the schools you have instituted."

The Reverend Doctor recommended the "AGGRESSIVE" principle as a remedy for the evil, and showed thereby that he was fully aware of the insufficiency of the means hitherto adopted. He was not alone in the opinion he expressed; as most of the writers who have devoted much attention to the subject have agreed in opinion that no system could be complete, however well supported by funds, or however admirable its agency in other respects, that did not provide some means for compelling the ignorant or bad parent to send his children to the schools provided. In a pamphlet published in 1846, and addressed to Lord Morpeth, the writer insisted upon a national plan, comprising two portions—the rendering existing schools efficacious, and the institution of new schools in every part of the country. To secure the first object, it was proposed that there should be—a responsible minister of education; a board of education; an efficient staff of school inspectors; a system by which superintendence and inspection might be made complete; a sufficient number of normal schools for the training of schoolmasters; and a law rendering any person, male or female, liable to a fine for keeping a school, or teaching in one, without a diploma from the central or a properly constituted local board.

To secure the second object, a national assessment for educational purposes was urged, for the foundation and support of schools for the benefit of all classes. Compulsion was insisted upon as a necessary portion of the scheme; so that every child should either attend, at his parents' expense, such school as his parents should select, or the gratuitous school provided by the state. The penalty on the parent for the neglect of this sacred duty to his child and to society, was proposed to be a fine or deprivation of local or Parliamentary franchise, or of aggravation of punishment if arraigned before the tribunals for offences against property or the person. We see that the new law presented to the National Assembly of the French Republic embraces every one of these points. The following summary of it is given in the daily papers:—

The project of law relative to primary instruction laid before the Assembly by M. Carnot on Friday last, has been published in *extenso*. According to this plan, education, to a certain limit, is declared compulsory. If the parent cannot, or will not, educate the child, the state will do it. Gratuitous education, to a certain limit, is offered by the state to all, without distinction. A parent who will neither provide education for his child, nor avail himself of the gratuitous instruction offered by the state, is guilty of an offence punishable by fine and suspension of civil rights. That portion of instruction called primary, and which it is declared in this project necessary to impart to all French children as the indispensable qualification to the future exercise of their rights as citizens, is declared to be as follows:—1. Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic,

the metrical system, measures of magnitude, elementary notions of physics, agriculture and industry, drawing, singing, and French history and geography.—2. The duties and rights of a man and a citizen, the development of the sentiments of liberty, equality, and fraternity.—3. Elementary precepts of health and exercise useful to physical development. Religious instruction by the ministers of the different worship.

The following is the fourth section of this project, in which the means of compulsion are enumerated. Every father, whose child, aged full ten years, is notoriously known not to frequent any school, or receive primary instruction, is obliged, on notice from the Mayor, to present him to the commission of examination as to instruction. If the child be not presented, or if it appear that he does not frequent any school, or receives no instruction, the father may be cited at the request of the commission before the Juge de Paix, and reprimanded. The judgment shall be publicly posted up at the *marrie* for a month. If the Commission report on the following year that he has not attended to the reprimand, the father shall be cited before the civil tribunal of the arrondissement, and condemned to a fine of from 20 to 500 francs and suspension of his electoral rights during a period not exceeding five years. The punishment shall cease when the commission shall report that the child has received primary instruction.

Although, at the present day, our statesmen are not well inclined to imitate the example of those of France in any particular, we trust that the vital importance of the question of National Education will cause reflecting men of all parties, in high places and in low, to devote their attention to it. It would be well that we should take warning in time, and wage our war against ignorance with books and teachers, amid happiness and prosperity; and not, as the French have done within the last few days, with guns and soldiers, amid bloodshed and horror.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Though the external aspect of Paris has again become that of a civilised metropolis, the present social and political condition of the French nation at large is fraught with difficulty and danger; and its future is beset with doubts which throw a gloom over the hopes of the most sanguine. The frightful nature of the recent insurrection begins to develop itself, and people also are beginning to comprehend fully the hideous abyss of violence and crime on the verge of which they stood for four terrible days; and what adds to their horror, is the knowledge of the fact that the elements of similar explosions continue to exist in fearful intensity amongst the labouring population, viz. the want of employment and of food, consequent upon the almost universal bankruptcy of the people, resulting from long-continued misgovernment, and the application of revolutionary violence as a remedy for the effects of that misgovernment. At the present moment, says the Correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, "so far as society is concerned, it is well that we have a more than semi-military Government. It will take uncompromising men and strong measures to hold the commonwealth together. Thirty thousand disbanded insurgents are roaming over the country, to whom the various forests of St. Germain, Versailles, Meudon, the Bois de Boulogne, &c., afford dangerous cover. These desperadoes are prepared for any crime, which to them is so much sport. Many assassinations have already taken place of isolated sentinels, and it is only by the most rigid watchfulness that their designs are frustrated. It is remarked here that there is among the hawks of vegetables, flowers, fresh fruit, &c., a sinister and savage insolence of manner, such as had never been remarked before. These people are disappointed that the pillage of Paris has escaped their hands, and they have no doubt to lament their amiable relations, the standard-bearers of 'Vainqueurs, nous partagesons—vaincus, nous incendions!' or, 'Pillage pendant Trois Heures!' To reorganise the state of society, is, indeed, a herculean task. There is no trade, no commerce, no credit, no confidence—armies of paupers—hosts of assassins, plunderers, and villains of all kinds—callous-hearted conspirators, venomous traitors; in a word, a society threatening to perish convulsively! Great as is the menace to the peace of Europe of an ambitious military Government, none other would grapple with such a State as this. Little could Europe have imagined that the language of fraternity meant a war against the middle classes of society. And what a war! A war of poisoned balls—of balls with copper wire inserted, to render wounds more ghastly—of violated treaties, assassination, to be crowned by massacres, attended with refinements of cruelty such as savages never practised, and are only known to civilised man, who has gone through every scale of sensual gratification, until his palled sensibility can only be roused by intense infliction. Will not the deluded and less hardened revolutionists of other countries shrink ashamed from the suspicion of sympathy with Parisian Communists?"

The capture of insurgents continues. The number of prisoners is said to be now not much short of 12,000.

Most of the insurgents who have been wounded die in a short time after their entrance into the hospitals, although the same attention is paid to them as to the other wounded of the military. The medical men attribute this mortality to the neglect which they had met with at the period of their receiving their wounds, and to the want of surgeons to give them assistance at the first moment. It was principally women who were employed in putting on the first dressings, and their inexperience has caused mortification to come on in many instances. The insurgents who had entrenched themselves in the Jardin des Plantes have destroyed many of the valuable birds in that collection. Many of the animals were killed, and used to make soup; even the monkeys did not escape. They also fired at the elephant, but his tough hide resisted their balls.

M. Marie (member of the late government) has been elected President of the National Assembly. The compliment thus paid to M. Marie is generally acknowledged to be well deserved. M. Marie, it was well known, was in the minority in the Executive Commission, and he alone of all his colleagues showed a firm front to mob and club tyranny. Personally, no man could be better qualified to preside over the Assembly. His manners are very graceful and dignified, and he is no less winning than firm. It speaks well for the Assembly, that, notwithstanding just indignation, they have not struck blindly, but have judiciously separated the innocent from the guilty.

The *Moniteur* publishes the results of customs duties for the first five months of the present year. In the imports, the whole amount of duties has been 32,260,222*fr.*, whilst for 1847 it was 54,776,512*fr.*, and for 1846, 62,064,171*fr.* For the month of May of the present year, the import duties have amounted to 5,473,254*fr.*; to 11,066,345*fr.* in 1847; and to 13,117,994*fr.* in 1846. For the exports, the whole number of French and foreign vessels which have arrived in the first five months of 1848 is 5293, with a tonnage of 792,043 tons; while in the corresponding period of 1848 the number was 7975, with a tonnage of 1,066,395 tons, showing a diminution for the present year of 2686 vessels, and 314,352 tons. The number of vessels, both French and foreign, which went out of French ports during the first five months of 1848, was 4719, with a tonnage of 576,137 tons; and in the corresponding period of 1847, 5343 vessels, and 638,158 tons, showing a falling off of 624 vessels, and 62,021 tons. This is not promising, but France must look for worse returns than these for the ensuing half-year.

The Council of the Bank has fixed the dividend at 30*fr.* for the half-year.

The following decree has been passed by the National Assembly:—"Art. 1. A credit of 3,000,000*fr.* is opened to the Minister of the Interior, from the budget of 1848, to succour such National Guards as may have been wounded, for the families left without means of support by the death of their natural protectors in the late insurrection.

"Art. 2. The National Guards coming from the departments shall be provided for out of the same sum." Also a bill granting a sum of 1,000,000*fr.* for the support of the Guard Mobile.

General Changarnier has been appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guards of the department of the Seine.

Some importance was attached to the result of the elections of the Presidents and Secretaries of Committees on Saturday last, owing to the present condition of affairs. The National Assembly, it may be observed, is divided into 15 sections or bureaux, consisting each of 60 members, and these meet on the first day of every month to choose a president and a secretary of each committee for the month. These occasions have always served to intimate the prevailing political colour of the committees, and consequently of the Assembly. The elections of Saturday have therefore peculiar significance, as indicative of the altered position of parties in that body. These elections were looked to with particular interest also for another reason, viz., because the plan of the new constitution was to be discussed in the committees in the course of the present month. The appointment of presidents was warmly contested. The result was, that MM. Thiers, Berryer, Vivien, Dupin, Billault, de Tracy, and Gustave de Beaumont, members of the late constitutional Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, were chosen, while M. Francois Arago, member of the Provisional and Executive governments, was the only one of those bodies who obtained a similar honour. M. Armand Marrast, after a second ballot, was defeated by M. Vivien.

The following is the list of Presidents and Secretaries:—1st Committee, MM. Girard, Chauvour; 2d, Dufaure, Buffet; 3d, Thiers, Lauvet; 4th, Pages (de l'Arrière), Bonjeau; 5th, Billault, Perignon; 6th, Gustave de Beaumont, Chavoix; 7th, F. Arago, V. Lefranc; 8th, Baze, Pigeon; 9th, Baroche, Auguste Avond; 10th, Cormenin, Oscar Lafayette; 11th, Dupin Anie, Berailler; 12th, Vivien, Guichard; 13th, De Tracy, Freslon; 14th, Leyrand, Maissiat; 15th, Berryer, Sainte-Beuve.

The committee proceeded with the examination of the plan of the constitution. The preamble, defining the declaration of the duties and the rights of man, gave rise to several strong objections. This declaration was in general regarded as vague and incomplete. M. Cormenin, who is said to be the author of the preamble, defended it by saying that it was made for the people and not philosophers, and that it was intended, by placing their duties before their rights, to remind the people that their first duty is to respect the constitution and to obey the law.

The discussion was adjourned to Monday. From the tone of the proceedings of those committees, it might be inferred that the majority held that the promises made to the working classes in February should be performed, "but without concurring in utopias," meaning, it is believed, the extravagant and dangerous propositions of M. Louis Blanc and other visionaries or Ultra-Revolutionists.

At the commencement of the present week, Paris was occupied by nine bodies of troops, stationed at the Place de la Concorde, the Boulevards Saint Denis and du Temple, the Bastille, the Hôtel de Ville, the Quai St. Michel, the Pan

theon, the Luxembourg, the Tuilleries, and the Palace of the National Assembly. There were, moreover, strong detachments of the National Guards of the departments stationed at various points, independently of the posts at the different *mairies*. At night supplementary posts were established with advanced sentinels. The gardens of the Tuilleries and the Luxembourg were closed.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the following military preparations are being made to prevent in future an insurrection in Paris:—

"The third division of infantry of the Army of the Alps, under the command of General Magnan, is continuing its march to Paris; and the 1st brigade, under the orders of General Renault, is at present within a short distance of the capital. This division, composed of 11 battalions, is to be encamped at St. Maur, ready to act in the rear of the insurgents, should they again raise their heads. The troops in Paris are to be divided into seven brigades, and placed under the orders of as many generals. There are, moreover, two generals of division to be appointed—one to command the right bank, and the other the left bank of the Seine. It is said that General Neumayer, who distinguished himself by his firmness during the disturbances in Lyons, is to receive a command. Those forces united will form a corps of 40,000 men, to be called the Army of Paris. This army is to be placed under the immediate command of the Minister of War, in order that the execution of the commands on which the safety of Paris and of all France may depend, be faithfully accomplished."

The ill-disposed, notwithstanding the number of insurgents slain and captured, still dared, when opportunity offered, to display their diabolical spirit of assassination; and, though tranquillity characterised the general state of Paris, isolated atrocities were at times committed. Two soldiers were poisoned on Friday week. An unfortunate corporal, proceeding with a relief of sentinels in the neighbourhood of the Bank of France, was fired upon in the Rue des Bons Enfans, on Saturday night, and had his arm so shattered that amputation was deemed indispensable to save the poor fellow's life. On Sunday, between three and five o'clock in the afternoon, a shot was fired at four officers of the Garde Mobile, who were walking together at the Croix Rouge, from a house in the Rue du Four. The shot did not, however, take effect; and three men were immediately arrested in the house. In the Rue de Sévres, close by, and about the same time, a shot was fired from a window, the ball from which struck an opposite house. In the last-mentioned case, the people and some departmental National Guards on duty there (those of Langres) entered the house, and found a man with a musket. He had no coat, and wished to give some explanation, but he was not allowed to put on his coat nor say a word, being told to reserve his defence for the Council of War (court-martial).

At three o'clock on Sunday morning 1060 prisoners were conveyed from the Prefecture to the fort of Ivry. During the night the prisoners, with the aid of nails, which they found in the casemates, succeeded in making a hole through the wall, and were opening a subterranean passage, when the scheme was discovered and defeated. The 200 prisoners detained in the barrack of Tournon had also made an unsuccessful attempt to escape. They dug a hole in the ground, and penetrated into quarries, which, unfortunately for them, had no issue, and they were consequently unable to carry their plan into effect. The authorities had ordered the catacombs to be searched, but only a few muskets were found in them.

A manufactory of gunpowder, cartridges, bullets, &c., was discovered on Monday, in a house of the Faubourg St. Antoine. 2000 cartridges were seized, with a large quantity of sulphur, saltpetre, &c. A smith, living in the house where the seizure was effected, was lying wounded in his bed. The police conveyed him to the hospital, where he was placed under surveillance. Another clandestine manufactory of gunpowder, under the direction of a journeyman watchmaker, was discovered on the same day, in the Rue Poulallerie.

The belief that bribery was extensively had recourse to, to stimulate the insurrection gained ground greatly in the early part of the week. Public rumour especially points at the Legitimists as having disbursed largely in the unholy cause. The adherents of Prince Louis Napoleon are also said to have dispensed much Russian gold, remitted to that Prince—as the rumour has it—by his cousin, the son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas (and son of the late Eugene Beauharnais). The money of the ex-King Louis Philippe is also said to have been largely distributed on this occasion.

The *Moniteur* contains the following article on the asserted interference of English agents in the late insurrection:—

"The insinuations uttered at the tribune of the National Assembly against a neighbouring country, by a member of the late Government, having justly affected the British Ambassador, his Excellency considered it to be his duty to protest energetically, in a note addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and dated 27th June, against every possible application of those words to the British Government and people, whose honourable character repel of themselves such an accusation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, appreciating the noble susceptibility of Lord Normanby, replied in the following terms:—

"THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

"My Lord,—My opinion, and that of my Government, is that the Government of her Majesty the Queen is too honourable to have taken any part in exciting the fearful events of Paris. I see no inconvenience in your giving this declaration, as well as your note, all the publicity that you may consider expedient. I will even see it with the more pleasure, as it will afford a new proof of the reciprocal sentiments of good feeling which animate our two Governments.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your all devoted,

JULES BASTIDE."

General Cavaignac, who now discharges the functions lately fulfilled by the Executive Commission, having announced to the Assembly that the sum of 100,000 francs per month, demanded by the ex-commission for the expense of its bureaux, is unnecessary, that payment has been discontinued, and the decree granting it repealed.

The committee on the secret service funds has proposed that in future the Minister of the Interior shall submit to a special committee the details of their application.

M. Emile de Girardin has undergone several examinations. The cause of his arrest is said to be some correspondence which has been detected, and not merely the articles in his journal.

Funeral honours were rendered at ten o'clock on Thursday to the remains of the brave men who fell fighting against the insurgents on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of June last. The proceedings were conducted in accordance with the provisions of the decree passed on the subject in the National Assembly on Monday.

It is said, that, notwithstanding the diligence used by the officers appointed to prepare the evidence and inquire into the circumstances connected with the late insurrection, it is impossible to calculate at what period their labours will be concluded. This cannot create surprise, when it is considered that 40,000 persons participated in the insurrection, either with arms or by aiding to construct barricades. The number of persons arrested amounts at present to between 8000 and 12,000; and, from the information already received, it would appear that more than 2000 individuals are indirectly implicated, against whom warrants have been issued. It is feared that a number of the prisoners must be discharged, in consequence of the difficulty of identifying them.

The National Workshops have been suppressed; and the project of decree for the purchase of the railways by the State has been withdrawn—the right of the State, however, to purchase being reserved.

A division of the army of the Alps arrived on Tuesday night at Vincennes. General Bédau, who, when confined by his wound, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declined the office; and M. Bastide, who was to be transferred to the Ministry of Marine and Colonies, remains in the Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères. Who is to occupy the Marine, is not yet settled. The Ministry of Public Instruction is still in abeyance. It is understood that M. Carnot will retire.

M. de Lamartine, it is understood, is about to quit France. It does not appear clearly whether he is to be a permanent or a merely temporary exile, but there is no doubt of his intention of leaving the country. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and he is to be accompanied by M^{me}. de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as some of his luggage has already been despatched for Marseilles.

M. Emile de Girardin was on Wednesday liberated, after an imprisonment of twelve days, eight of them *au secret*, and two hours and a half of the time in a cell under ground.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The environs of the Palace were entirely free, and the camp established in the Place de la Concorde had been removed. Two pieces of artillery, however, still remained, pointed towards the bridge. M. Marie, the President, took the chair at half-past 2.

General Cavaignac, President of the Council, ascended the tribune amidst the deepest silence, and said that he came there to redeem the promise which he had given to the Assembly in the course of the past week, relative to the national workshops. The organisation of that body had reached a most critical point; the original idea had been good, but in the course of time it had become altogether dangerous; it had, in fact, been turned away from the first intention, of giving aid to the poorer classes, and had been converted into a powerful instrument to assail the Republic and public liberty. He should not enter into an examination of the details connected with these establishments, but he must declare that it was evident that most decisive measures were demanded respecting them. Now that the Republic was relieved from the danger which had of late so seriously threatened it, he had thought it useful to ask the opinion of many as to the number of workmen engaged in the late insurrection, and the estimates were of the most diverse character. The highest number which he had heard mentioned was 50,000, and as there had been from 105,000 to 106,000 inscribed, it was evident that less than one-half at most had been engaged. A great number of the men had in fact continued well disposed; still a terrible attempt had been made, and the Government had come to the resolution to dissolve at once the establishments in question. As to the support to be given to the persons of good conduct, thus thrown out of bread, he had given orders to the mayors to continue, for the present, such assistance as might appear suitable under the circumstances, and which should be withdrawn according as the revival of the work would permit it. Aid was at present regularly given, and would be continued until further orders. He had now, therefore, to announce that the national workshops were dissolved, but the Assembly would easily comprehend that the Government must be prepared to bring forward measures to supply the place of the assistance previously given. That had already much occupied the attention of the Minister of Finance, and he would continue to do everything in his power to restore confidence. He had to announce, in the first place, that the State was resolved to fulfil all its engagements. (Hear, hear.) For the present moment, the measure which the Government should propose, as more particularly affecting the working classes, was a bill demanding a credit of 5,000,000*fr.* to be advanced to the persons engaged in building. This would not only give employment to a considerable number of men directly, but would be advantageous to the

various trades connected with building. He should leave to the Minister of Finance to state what financial measures he intended bringing forward. The National Assembly would, he doubted not, give them such support as would soon restore manufactures and general business. (Hear, hear.)

M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance, who followed, stated that the Government was firmly determined to pay all the debts of the Monarchy. The amount of the floating debt exigible did not admit hitherto of its payment, but the time had come to satisfy those engagements, and the sacrifice the country would impose on itself for that purpose would be amply compensated by the results; for it would contribute to restore credit, and to revive trade and industry. The Minister then presented five decrees: the first regulated the reimbursement of the sums vested in the savings-banks; namely, those of which the capital and interest did not exceed 70 francs were to be reimbursed in specie, and those above that sum in Five per Cent. Stock, at 70. The second decree provided that the treasury bonds, due on the 24th of February, or renewed since that date, should be paid in Three per Cent. Stock, at 48 francs. In the *expose* of the financial situation, presented on the 12th ult. by his predecessor, it was announced that a loan of one hundred and fifty millions of francs had been concluded with the Bank of France. This loan had been approved by M. Goudchaux, and he had signed a contract with the Bank on the 30th ult., by which he transferred to it as a guarantee a sum of rentes belonging to the Sinking Fund, amounting to 75,000,000 of francs, and had made over to it forests and national property to the amount of other 75,000,000. His predecessor had reckoned on a hundred millions, as a resource, which were to be supplied by the provincial investors in the public securities, down to the 1st February, 1850. M. Goudchaux regretted to be obliged to renounce that resource, which he was afraid would occasion a great depreciation in the price of securities. The exchange of property, about to be effected between the hospitals and state, and likely to produce 25 millions, would be prosecuted; but the 100 millions to be realised from the sale of national property were to be reserved for future contingencies. The 65 millions proceeding from railroads, on which his predecessor had also calculated, should not either be available, for, after seriously examining the project, he found that its execution would entail on the state considerable expenditure, not mentioned in the *expose* of M. Duclerc, and would moreover occasion a great depreciation in the market. He had accordingly thought proper to withdraw the railway project, at the same time that he proclaimed the right of the State to expropriate the companies, on allowing them an equitable compensation. The extraordinary resources on which M. Goudchaux depended were consequently reduced to the 150,000,000, lent by the Bank, and to fifty additional millions. He had also thought proper to withdraw the project relative to the appropriation of insurances against fire by the State. The tax on mortgages, he said, would not produce the 45,000,000 promised by M. Duclerc. The Finance Committee, after maturely considering the project, had fixed its proceeds at about 20,000,000. That tax, moreover, had been condemned by the members of the present Cabinet, and he pledged himself in their name that it should cease in 1849, when it should be replaced by a progressive tax on donations and inheritances. The Minister concluded his *expose* by submitting to the Assembly a project of decree to the effect of authorising him to advance to the master builders, on proper security, a sum of 5,000,000 of francs, to be employed by them in works which would afford labour to a considerable number of operatives.

After some observations from M. Duclerc and General Gavaignac, those different decrees were referred to the Finance Committee.

M. Lasteysie next ascended the tribune, and read the report of the committee which had been charged with regulating the funeral honours due to the citizens killed in the defence of order during the last insurrection. The report stated that the committee had allocated for the purpose a sum of 158,000 francs, and that an altar should be erected on the Place de la Concorde, at the entrance of the Champs Elysees, so that the members of the National Assembly, the constituted bodies, the National Guards, the Army, the Gardes Mobiles, the Republican Guards, and the citizens should assist at the service which would be celebrated by one of the prelates, members of the National Assembly, on the 6th instant. The Palace of the Assembly and the Church of the Madeleine were to be both hung in black. The remains of the victims were to be deposited in the vaults of the Column of July. The funeral of the Archbishop would be celebrated on the following day; a deputation of the Assembly would assist at it, and the expenses of the ceremony would be defrayed by the State.

The above decree was then put from the chair and unanimously adopted. The Assembly afterwards resumed the adjourned discussion on the Municipal Bill.

In the *bureau* of the Assembly the business done was also important. The project of the constitution gave rise to an animated discussion. Several of the *bureau* have completely rejected the preamble of the constitution, and the definition of the duties and rights of man. Others only admitted them on condition of several modifications being made, especially in the portion which relates to the *droit du travail*. M. Berryer and several other members gave it as their opinion that it should be expressed that it was the duty of the State to procure labour to the economical, laborious, and honest workman; but only in the event of his not being able to procure it otherwise, and then without constituting it a decided right.

TUESDAY.—The Assembly voted, without any discussion, the project of decree opening a credit of five millions of francs, to be placed at the disposal of master builders.

General Lebreton was appointed Questor, in the room of General Negrier, deceased.

SPAIN.

Advices to the 29th ult. have been received from Madrid. The state of siege in which the capital has been placed since the 7th of May had been removed.

It was said that Queen Christina had received a letter from Louis Philippe, in which the ex-King blames the conduct pursued towards Sir H. Bulwer, and says that they must be mad at Madrid to quarrel with the English Government at such a time.

Cabrera has made his entrance into Spain, accompanied by his aides-de-camp and a numerous staff, and an escort of cavalry. He entered the Spanish territory by the Pla de Salinas.

The Carlist movement has commenced in the Basque provinces. Carlist guerrillas have made their appearance in the valley of Ulzama.

Three detachments of the garrison of Elizondo are in pursuit of them. Troops are also moving from St. Sebastian and Tolosa.

Boquica, the old Carlist leader, was on the frontier with one thousand men. General Alza is at the head of the movement in Guipuscoa.

The Queen was to leave for La Granja in the beginning of July. The equipages of the Royal household had already proceeded to that residence. The *Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, declaring that the Infanta Josefa Fernanda Louisa de Bourbon having contracted marriage with Don Jose Guell y Rente, who was notoriously and manifestly her inferior, and without the Royal permission, had incurred the penalties contained in the Pragmatic Sanction, and was accordingly deprived of the honours and titles of Infanta of Spain, and of all the other titles and decorations she had hitherto enjoyed. The Infanta is sister to the King.

PORTUGAL.

Since our last notice of affairs in Portugal several arrests have been made at Lisbon, by the Government authorities, of some leaders of the Septembrista party, or supposed to be connected with them. Others of the more influential of that party were closely watched. The report was current that the Duke of Palmella had gained considerable strength in the Upper House, so much so as to create a rumour of the present Government's instability.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The following "law on the creation of a Provisional Central Power for Germany" was passed by the German Parliament on the 28th ult. by a majority of 450 to 100 votes:—I. Until a Government be definitively created for Germany, a Provisional Central Power shall be formed for the administration of all affairs which affect the whole of the German Nation.—II. The Central Power shall, first, act as executive in all affairs that relate to the safety and welfare of the nation in general; 2nd, it shall take the supreme direction of the whole of the armed forces, and nominate the Commander in Chief; 3rd, it shall provide for political and commercial representation of Germany, and to this end appoint Ambassadors and Consuls.—III. The creation of the constitution remains excluded from the sphere of action of the central power.—IV. The Provisional Central Power is confined to a Regent (*reichsverweser*), whom the National Assembly elects. (Ayes, 373; Noes, 175.)—V. The Regent exercises his power by Ministers whom he nominates, but who are responsible to the National Assembly. All his decrees, to be valid, must be countersigned by at least one responsible Minister.—VI. The Regent is irresponsible.—VII. The National Assembly will, by a special law, fix the limits of Ministerial responsibility.—IX. The Ministers are entitled to be present during the sittings of the National Assembly, and to be heard by the same.—X. The Ministers are bound, on demand of the National Assembly, to appear before the same and to give information.—XI. They have the right of voting in the National Assembly only when they are elected as members of the same.—XII. The position of the Regent is incompatible with the office of member of the National Assembly.—XIII. The German Diet ceases from the moment that the Central Power begins to exercise its functions. (Ayes, 610; Noes, 35.)—XIV. The Provisional Central Power shall in its executive capacity act as far as compatible with its duty in understanding with the plenipotentiaries of the German Governments.—XV. The action of the Provisional Central Power ceases as soon as the constitution for Germany is completed.

On the following day the Archduke John of Austria was elected Regent.

The following is the list of votes as read by Baron Gagern:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Archduke John of Austria | 436 |
| Baron Gagern | 52 |
| John Adam Itzstein | 32 |
| Archduke Stephen of Austria | 1 |
| Votes refused | 25 |

Baron Gagern then said—"I proclaim Archduke John of Austria as Regent of Germany." Almost all the members rose from their seats. The galleries applauded, and the bells of the church were rung.

The President then continued:—"May he requite the love his countrymen bear him, and become the creator of our unity, the protector of our national liberties, the restorer of order and peace." (Immense cheering.)

It was next suggested by Baron Gagern, that a deputation should be sent to the Regent to inform him of the decree of the National Assembly, and it was resolved that the President in council should nominate seven members, and send them to Innsbruck.

SAXONY.—Intelligence from Dresden states that, in the Second Chamber, the introduction of the system of one Chamber only for Saxony has been rejected by a very large majority.

HESSE-CASSEL.—Deploable excesses have taken place at Rottenbourg. The city was in flames at several places on the 29th ult.

PRUSSIA.

The Administration has been at length formed, as appears by the following Royal proclamation:—

"The President of the Ministry of State, M. Camphausen, as well as the Ministers Count Von Schwerin, Auerswald, Bornemann, and Baron Von Schleinitz, likewise M. Von Patow, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, tendered their resignations, which have been accepted. I have nominated—The Chief President (Von Auerswald) President of the Cabinet, and Minister, *pro tem.*, of Foreign Affairs. The President of the National Diet (M. Wilde) Minister of Trade, Manufactures, and Public Works. The Deputy (Rodbertus), Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. And the Director of the Criminal Tribunal (Macker), Minister of Justice. The administration of agricultural affairs shall be distinct from the Ministry of Trade, Manufactures, and Public Works, and a special ministry shall be formed for these matters. I confide the direction of the same to Syndicus Gierke, who is named Minister of State. I have committed the charge of the Portfolio of the Interior to the President of the Government (Kuhlvetter), but at his own request it is only *pro tem.* The Minister of Finance (Hausmann) and the Minister of War (Baron Von Schreckenstein) will retain their posts.

"Given at Sans Souci,

(Countersigned) "FREDERICK WILLIAM. "HAUSEMANN.

The commission appointed by the Constituent Assembly to prepare the new draft of the constitution has resolved to place the recognition of offences of the press within the competency of the ordinary tribunals of the country. Meantime, in order to avoid the delay which a total revision of the laws relating to the press will give rise to, it is proposed to introduce a provisional law, embodying the principle above set forth.

The deputies of the Democratic Congress in Berlin are rapidly arriving in that metropolis.

Some of the workmen in the employment of the Government, having created disturbances because they were asked to do task work, were sent out of Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

The financial affairs of the Government do not appear in a very flourishing condition, from the official statement which has been published on that head.

The receipts of the revenue for May last amounted to 7,039,758 florins, and the expenditure to 13,985,583, being a deficiency of 6,945,825 florins. The receipts had fallen short of the amount anticipated by 5,937,075 florins. Of this sum, 4,632,000 florins referred to Hungary and the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, from which no taxes had been received, leaving 1,305,075 florins deficiency on the rest of the empire. The expenditure for May exceeded the estimates by 946,319 florins (interest of the national debt), and 2,290,658 florins (war department). The whole period from Nov. 1, 1847, to the end of May, 1848, shows a deficiency of 14,698,492 florins, the receipts having been 78,163,640 florins, and the expenditure 92,862,132. Additional outlays for extraordinary purposes swelled the deficiency to 25,749,522 florins, of which 18,408,100 were covered by credit; whilst 7,341,422 florins had to be provided for from the savings of previous periods.

The National Guards of Vienna and its environs were reviewed on the 28th ult., by the Archduke John. His Imperial Highness was expected to go to Ofen in a few days to open the Hungarian Diet, and from thence to Agram, to effect a settlement of the Croatian affairs.

M. Von Pillersdorf, the Minister of the Interior, has been elected member of the Austrian Constituent Assembly by the city of Vienna.

The legion consisting of the students of the University of Vienna, which had adopted a death's head for its emblem, has been dissolved.

The German *Frankfort Journal* says, a secret correspondence between Prince Metternich and the heads of the aristocratic party at Vienna had been seized by the Custom-house officers, who merely treated the affair as a fraud on the post-office, and allowed the letters to proceed on payment of the penalty.

The Burgher Committee of Vienna insist on the dismissal of Prince Windischgrätz from the Governorship of Bohemia, on the removal of the garrison of Prague, and on the prosecution of Count Leo Thun for high treason. They wish the parties arrested to be tried by a public jury.

Advices to the 29th from Vienna state that the negotiations opened with Milan for the conclusion of peace were said to have been broken off. Austria was determined not to give up the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, unless Italy should take charge of a portion of the Austrian debt, amounting to 100,000,000 of florins. The Provisional Government of Milan would not submit to that condition, nor consent to the annexation of Venice to the Austrian dominions. The Provisional Government also claimed the Italian Tyrol.

The Court was still at Innsbruck.

HUNGARY.

Accounts from Pesth down to the 25th ult. communicate the intelligence of a sanguinary engagement at a place called Weiskirchen, between the Germans and the Illyrians. The former keep up a friendly intercourse with the Magyars of Hungary, who side more with their cause than the other. The insurgents obtain succour from Servia, and armed Servians hasten from Belgrade to their assistance. The truce had, however, been prolonged to the 28th of June.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Wallachia. All business is suspended at Bucharest in consequence of that dreadful scourge. The cases amounted, according to the latest intelligence, to 180 daily, and the proportion of deaths to one-fifth. Numbers of the inhabitants were escaping to the mountains. The Prince and Princess Bibesco were amongst those who had left Bucharest.

ITALIAN STATES.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies voted, on the 29th, the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, by a majority of 127 to 7. At Turin, on the 29th ult., the following law was published on the union of Lombardy to Piedmont:—

"Sole Article.—The immediate union of Lombardy and the provinces of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, voted by the inhabitants, have been accepted. Lombardy and the said provinces form one sole circle with the Sardinian states, and the other territories already annexed.

"A common Constituent Assembly will be convoked by universal suffrage for the purpose of discussing and establishing the bases of a new constitutional monarchy with the dynasty of Savoy, the order of succession established by the Salic law, and conformably to the wishes expressed by the Venetians and the Lombards, in the law of the 12th of May, 1848, enacted by the Provisional Government of Lombardy."

From the seat of war we learn that on the 29th ult. the positions of the Piedmontese were still at Rivoli, Corona, Piazzoli, and Goito, along the lines of the Mincio and Adige. A bridge has been thrown over the latter river opposite Rivoli. Though slight skirmishes took place daily, no decisive movement has as yet been made. Preparations were in progress for an attack on Verona. Charles Albert was still at Peschiera, and the head-quarters at Valleggio.

A proclamation, dated from Bologna, 24th ult., has been issued by Signor Canuti, Commissary-General of the Papal army, in which—after announcing that the Roman Ministry have decided upon continuing the war, and that the interval of three months, agreed to in the capitulation of Vicenza, will be usefully employed—he exhorts the Papal volunteers to remain faithful to their banners.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke opened the Chambers in person on the 26th ult., at Florence, and in his speech from the throne on the occasion he observed—"The political changes which have occurred in France have not in the least interrupted our friendly relations with that country. Closer ties unite us to the other Governments of Italy. We have received the Sicilian deputies like brothers of the great Italian family, and we trust that Sicily will be able to organise herself in the manner most conducive to her welfare and our common interest. Lucrezia joined the grand duchy at a moment of peril, and, as the security of Italy was in question, no difficulty arrested us. The people of Massa and Carrara, of Garfagnana and Lugliana, considering the conformity of their manners, habits, and wants, wished to unite with us. I could not deny them a participation in the blessings of our public law. The electoral franchise has been extended to those countries, whose representatives will soon arrive amongst us, and then will our union be more closely cemented. Under those circumstances, a good understanding between the three powers of the state is necessary, and I hope to see it constantly exist in Tuscany."

NAPLES.—According to accounts dated the 20th ult., from Naples, General Buzac, who had left Naples with a regiment of the line to effect his junction with General Nunziante, is said to have been routed by the Calabrians in the valley of St. Martino, which opens into the famous plain of Campotene. The General, it is further stated, has been wounded, and carried to Castrovillari.—Seven French vessels of the line anchored at Naples on the 19th, to reinforce the fleet. The Ministry have resigned, and a combination is spoken of with Bozzelli, Carascosa, and Filangeri. The electors have everywhere returned the same members.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Advices from Hamburg, dated the 1st instant, go to prove that the prospect of peace between Germany and Denmark is as distant as ever.

According to a report forwarded by General Halkett to his Government, the allied army was preparing to advance northwards. The General's head-quarters were on the 24th at Feldstedt, a small town on the Sundewitt, between Hockurup and Apenrade.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg confirm the accounts of the fearful progress of the cholera morbus. The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June), of 222 patients, 122, or more than one half, succumbed.

It is affirmed, moreover, that the disease has declared itself in 20 other "Governments" or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

The town of Wladimir, like Orel, was partially destroyed by fire a short time ago.

The Augsburg papers state that the most carefully collected information proves to a certainty that the leading corps of the Russian army are stationed

partly in Warsaw and partly near Cracow, and on the frontiers of Galicia. In the towns along the frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen there are very few regiments of Cossacks, and in Kalish only two battalions of infantry.

SWITZERLAND.

We learn by a letter from Berne, of the 21st ult., that the Swiss Diet has adopted the new federal pact by a majority of 13½ states; viz. Zurich, Soleure, Schaffhausen, Saint-Gall, Argau, Valais, Geneva, Thurgau, Grisons, Fribourg, Glaris, Lucerne, Zug, and Bale-Campagne. The cantons of Berne, Neuchâtel, and Vaud would, it was believed, give in their adhesion. The only state which has declared itself in an absolute manner against the pact is Schwyz. The Diet was subsequently closed by a long speech from the President, in the course of which he made several observations on the general situation of Europe.

HOLLAND.

The official paper of July 2, at the Hague, publishes a Royal ordonnance, containing the nomination of Baron S. Von Heemstra as Minister of the affairs relating to the reformed and other Protestant creeds, in place of M. Luzac, who, in consequence of bad health, has been obliged to retire from public life.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from New York to the 20th of June has reached us this week. Congress had not yet decided on the points of the Oregon Bill.

The Naval Appropriation Bill had passed the House of Representatives. It assigned 375,000 dollars for various internal improvements.

The bids for the Government loan were opened on the 17th of June. They amounted to 33,333,195 dollars, at an average premium of 3.30 per cent. There were near 500 bidders. The largest bid is on 14,000,000 dollars by Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs at 3.02. This is said to be principally on account of English capitalists. The amount required by Government was only 17,000,000 dollars.

The Court of Enquiry had not closed its labours. General Scott had gone to Shenandoah Springs for his health.

Quite a serious difficulty has occurred between the citizens of Alexandria, Mo., and the inhabitants of Iowa near the line. It appears that eight slaves were stolen, followed by their masters, recaptured, brought before a justice of the peace, and ordered to be taken back by the masters, when a mob rescued them and put the owners completely at fault.

Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, has been appointed Attorney-General of the United States, in place of Mr. Clifford, resigned.

The Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, now Senator from Alabama, has also been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in place of R. J. Ingersoll, recalled at his own request.

The approaching presidential election continued the great matter of political discussion. The Whigs of New York were summoned by the general Committee to meet on the 27th, to ratify the nomination of General Taylor for President, and Millard Fillmore for Vice-President.

Great fires have occurred in Norfolk, Va., and in Allentown, Pa. In the former no less than 62 houses were destroyed.

A very important treaty has just been concluded between the United States and the Government of New Granada. The most striking feature of the treaty is the fact that it secures the United States the right of way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Panama.

Trade was dull, and business men were generally contracting their operations, to be prepared for a dull summer.

The probable average weekly import of specie at different ports of the United States was about 3,000,000 dollars.

MEXICO.

By the late arrivals we learn that the treaty having been ratified, the American troops were withdrawing from the country. The siege train and the heavy artillery had already left the city of Mexico, also General Patterson's division of volunteers, which were to be followed by General Marshall's, General Kearney's, and General Worth's division bringing up the rear.

The American Commissioners had not left Queretaro at the last advices.

INDIA.

Intelligence of considerable interest to the 20th of May has been received from Bombay.

The affairs of Moultan were growing rather complicated. Moulraj was raising troops and fortifying Moultan. He was reported to be preparing 30,000 men for his defence. He gave ten rupees per month to the foot-soldiers, and 25 rupees to every horseman.

The disaffection amongst the Sikh troops was described as extending itself, and some of them were anxious to join the standard of the Moulraj, who had sent 3000 men to occupy Mittankote, near which all steamers going up the Indus must pass. He is also said to have sent 3000 t intercept Captain Edwardes from Peshawur, but that gallant officer had reached Lahore.

The British authorities at Lahore were on the alert. Artillery, cavalry, and a brigade of infantry had been sent to protect Govindghur, the celebrated treasury fortress of Lahore, where all the spare money of that state was collected.

Conflicting rumours were circulated in Bombay relative to the state of the Punjab, some asserting that a great unwillingness existed amongst the Sikh troops to raise the standard of revolt, and fears were expressed that the delay until October, which the great heats caused, would be productive of mischief, as it would allow Moulraj time to concentrate and organise his forces. Other rumours contended that Moulraj would never be able to equip such a large body of men, and that his utmost efforts would end in his endeavouring to protect himself in the fortified city. The Khan of Bhawalpore is described as being highly favourable to the British.

The monsoon was about to begin, and all communications by sea from Scinde to Bombay had ceased.

Scinde was tranquil, and the hill tribes gave no signs of an inclination to aid in the disturbances caused by Moulraj. The Bombay troops would, it was expected, move in October up the Indus and its tributaries, so as to reach Moultan, which, when captured, would be retained by the British. It is considered as one of the best positions for the internal commerce of that part of Asia.

The affairs of the King of Oude are not in a satisfactory state, and it is said that the British authorities will be compelled to interfere in the internal management of that country.

In the other districts of India peace continued to prevail.

Lord Falkland was gaining the good-will of the inhabitants of Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. Cotton, had come from Mahahuleswar to Bombay, on the news of the insurrection at Moultan having reached him, and when the despatch of troops to Kurrachee was supposed necessary.

The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were waiting for news from Europe, and both expected to set out for Poona in the beginning of June.

THE WEST INDIES.

By the arrival of the West India mail steamer, *Zveiot*, at Southampton, we have received news from Jamaica of the 7th ult.

Great quantities of rain had fallen at Jamaica, which had been useful to the sugar plantations, the crop being expected to be a very good one, but the rain had been very disastrous in another way. The quantity which had fallen had caused inundations, and led to great destruction of stock and property of all kinds. The rivers rose to a great height, carrying down in their course to the sea large trunks of trees and dead animals, whose bodies were to be seen floating in vast numbers on the surface. The damage to the railway is stated to have been immense.

Great depression was felt generally in all the colonies, especially in Demerara, where planters had ceased to plant for sale.

The state of Hayti did not seem to have improved. On the 7th ult., upwards of a thousand blacks had risen, and attacked the town of Jacmel, and set fire to it in several places. By the help of the soldiers, however, the town was saved from being burnt; but the blacks were still in force, and other attacks were expected. The British Consul there had written to Jamaica for assistance to protect English subjects, and H.M.S. *Vicer* was expected.

Troops had been sent from Jamaica to Belize, the capital of Mosquitia, as a protection against the Indians.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF THOMAS THOM.

—We are sorry to have to record the death of Mrs. Thom, the widow of the bard of Inverury, which took place on the 17th ultimo, at Inverury, whither she had returned after the death of her husband. A cold which she had caught on her journey homewards resulted in typhus fever of the most malignant sort. Her three young children are now orphans indeed, and are cast upon the world at the helpless ages of eight months and two and four years. The Queen has given a donation of £10 to the fund for behoof of the orphans, and the total sum raised by the joint efforts of the general committee in Dundee, and the auxiliary committee in London, already somewhat exceeds £250.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

PERHAPS the most afflicting episodal event in the recent four days' battle was the death of the Archbishop of Paris, by a wound received during the mission which he took upon himself to fulfil with regard to the insurgents. The details of the catastrophe were given in our Journal of last week; and we now annex a *résumé* of the melancholy event from the *Univers*:—

"On Sunday evening the Prelate, accompanied by two of his Vicars-General, proceeded by the Rue St. Antoine to the Place de la Bastille, where the combat still continued. His resolution was praised—he was surrounded by citizens, soldiers, and women, who fell on their knees, and were unanimous in calling down blessings on the head of the Envoy of God, and in imploring his benediction. Some among them, more prudent than the rest, represented to him the danger, perhaps useless, which he would incur. His reply was, 'It is my duty to offer up my life; and he was heard to frequently repeat to himself, *Bonus autem pastor dat vitam suam pro ovibus suis*. On his route he entered several of the ambulances, giving his blessing and absolution to the wounded. On reaching the scene of combat, which was then going on with great severity, he asked the Colonel who was in command whether it was not possible to stop his fire for a few moments: he hoped by such a plan that of the insurgents would also be suspended, and that during this temporary truce he might make himself known and come to a parley with them. The Colonel, admiring the feeling of the Archbishop, yielded to his request, and the anticipations of the Prelate were realised, for the firing ceased simultaneously on both sides. The insurgents mounted on the top of their barricade, and held the butt-ends of their muskets in the air. The Archbishop and his two Vicars-General, M. Jacquemet and M. Ravinet, advanced towards the barricade. One man at one, dressed in a blouse, preceded him, carrying a branch of a tree in his hand, as a mark of conciliation. The insurgents, on their part, descended from their barricade, some of them appearing pacifically

Inclined, and others with menace in their features and in their language. By zeal which can readily be understood, the combatants on the side of order could not reconcile it to themselves to see the Archbishop thus exposed to the rage of men who had on that very day murdered some persons who had been sent to parley with them. They, therefore, neglected the request of the prelate, and advanced, and were thus face to face with their enemies. Reproaches and threats were exchanged, and personal struggles took place, the disastrous consequences of which the ecclesiastics sought to prevent in the name of religion, and of the prelate who came there to stop the effusion of blood, to save those who had taken up arms, and their wives and children.



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

During these altercations, which for some time delayed the accomplishment of the holy mission, a musket was fired; but it is not known on which side, or whether it was by accident or intentionally. In an instant a cry of 'Treason! treason!' arose on all sides; the combatants retired, and the firing became more severe than ever. The worthy Archbishop was thus placed between two fires: he showed no alarm; he never thought of escaping to the right or left. He advanced towards the barricade, and still accompanied by his Vicars-General, he mounted it and reached the summit. He was thus in view of both parties. The balls whistled round him, but at this time appeared to respect him. One of his attendants had three balls through his hat. The mediator showed himself, and what voice could be more eloquent than his heroic opposition! What thanks ought to fall on the head of the prelate, thus offering and giving his blood and his life to the people entrusted to his care! What glory also both for him and for the faith which inspires it! But his sacrifice was to be completed. He came down from the Calvary where death had spared him, and had scarcely descended a few steps when he fell pierced in the loins by a ball which appeared to have come from a window at the side. A faithful servant who followed him, unknown to his master, endeavoured to catch him in his arms, but was himself wounded in the side. Let us, however, render justice to every one; the insurgents ran to his assistance, and carried him to the Hospital of the Quinze Vingts, and placed a guard over him. They procured the signatures of all present to

attest that he was not shot by the persons to whom he had first spoken, and they appeared very anxious to have this point clearly stated.

The news of the event soon spread through the *faubourg*, and produced an extraordinary sensation. In an hour afterwards the firing ceased, not to recommence. The Christian calmness and serenity which induced and sustained the conduct of the Archbishop never left him. On his Vicar-General, M. Jacquemet rejoining him, the Archbishop begged him, as a friend, to tell him what he thought of his condition. 'Is my wound serious?' 'It is very much so.' 'Is my life in danger?' 'It is.' 'Well, then,' replied the Archbishop, 'let God be praised, and may He accept the sacrifice which I again offer Him for the salvation of this misguided people. May my death expiate the sins which I have committed during my episcopacy.' He afterwards confessed, and received the sacrament of extreme unction, preserving throughout his severe sufferings all his presence of mind, and expressing a satisfaction full of simplicity and grandeur at having accomplished what he called his duty. 'Life is so short,' he often repeated, 'and the term which still remained to me could have been but short: I have sacrificed little for God, for the men created in His image, and repurchased with His blood.'

"On Monday morning he was carried to his Palace; and, as he passed through the streets, the people all fell on their knees with a feeling of veneration. He was escorted to his residence by a party of the *Garde Mobile*. The countenance of one of those gallant youths particularly struck him, as he had seen him fighting, and, after having received a wound in the head, wrest a sabre from the hand of his assailant. He beckoned him to approach, and, having still strength enough to raise his arms, he detached a small crucifix which he wore suspended round his neck, and gave it to the young hero, saying, 'Never part with this cross—place it near your heart; it will bring you happiness.' The young man, whose name is François Delavignère, of the 7th company of the 4th battalion, joined his hands in an attitude of prayer, and swore to preserve for ever the precious *souvenir* of the venerable dying prelate."

The good Archbishop died shortly after his arrival at his Palace, in the *Ile St. Louis*, blessing all around, and praying to God that his blood might be the last shed under such circumstances.

On Thursday the *post mortem* examination of the Archbishop of Paris was made by Drs. Gueneau de Mussy and Vignolot, in the presence of several other members of the faculty. The ball was found to have penetrated into the right side of the lumbar region. It had followed an oblique direction, and coming in contact with the lower vertebrae, fractured them, and then went again in an upward direction, and lodged in the muscles of the left loin, wounding all the vessels adjoining.

On Sunday the body lay in state, in a *Chapelle Ardente*, at the Palace, arrayed in the Archiepiscopal robes, with the insignia of his sacred office around it. The piquet of honour was formed of a detachment of the Artillery of the National Guard. The Mint could scarcely strike off a sufficient number of medals representing the venerable Prelate. The members of the clergy (twelve in number) inconstant attendance, when required, blessed the medals, and placed them in contact with the hands of the illustrious deceased.

Prayers were offered up for the repose of the soul of this eminent divine at several of the Roman Catholic chapels in London, on Monday. He was a contributor to the funds for the erection of St. George's new Roman Catholic Church, and was to have been present at its opening, on Tuesday. The late Archbishop of Paris, Monsigneur Affre, was born on the 28th of September, 1793, and was, consequently, in his 55th year.

GENERAL NEGRIER.

Of the twelve or fourteen general officers who were put *hors de combat*, either as killed or wounded, during the late four days' battle in the streets of Paris, the fate of none has excited so much unfeigned sympathy and regret as that of General Negrier. His noble countenance, his gallant and dignified bearing, the urbanity of his manners, his honourable character, and his great personal bravery, combined to make him an universal favourite, not only amongst the large circle of his more immediate acquaintance, but also in the National Assembly, of which he was a member, and in which, at the time of his death, he filled the office of Questor. He was born in Portugal of French parents, and during the occupation of the Peninsula by the French, under the Empire, Marshal Lannes, who took a strong interest in young Negrier, sent him to France under the care of his Aide-de-Camp, General Subervie, who was lately Minister of War in the Provisional Government. Having entered the army, he rose through the various subordinate ranks to that of General of Division, his promotion being well earned by active services in the field.

When the desperate character of the late insurrection—which has spread desolation so widely over the face of society in France—became fully understood, General Negrier, with that devotion which was so characteristic of him, immediately offered his services in defence of order, and at various points, during the sanguinary conflict, obtained the most signal success over the anarchists. On Sunday evening (the 25th ult.), at the head of a detachment of troops of the line and a body of National Guards—having carried all before him, amidst frightful carnage, in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville—barricade after barricade having been taken in rapid succession—he proceeded by the Quays towards the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, to operate against the insurgents, who were strongly

posted at the farther entrance of the *Rue St. Antoine*. He advanced at the head of his men, and when he had got in front of the barricade which defended

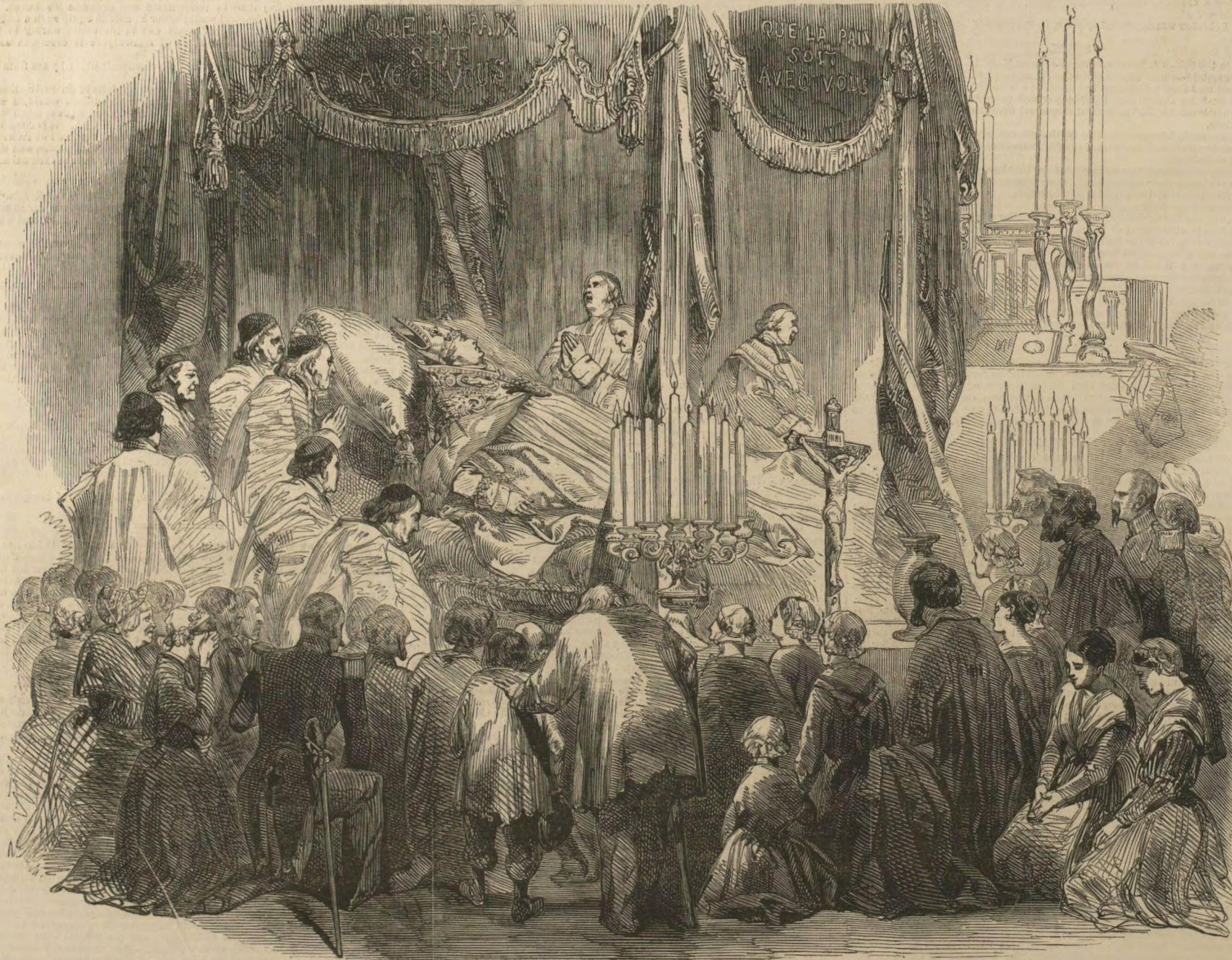


THE LATE GENERAL NEGRIER.

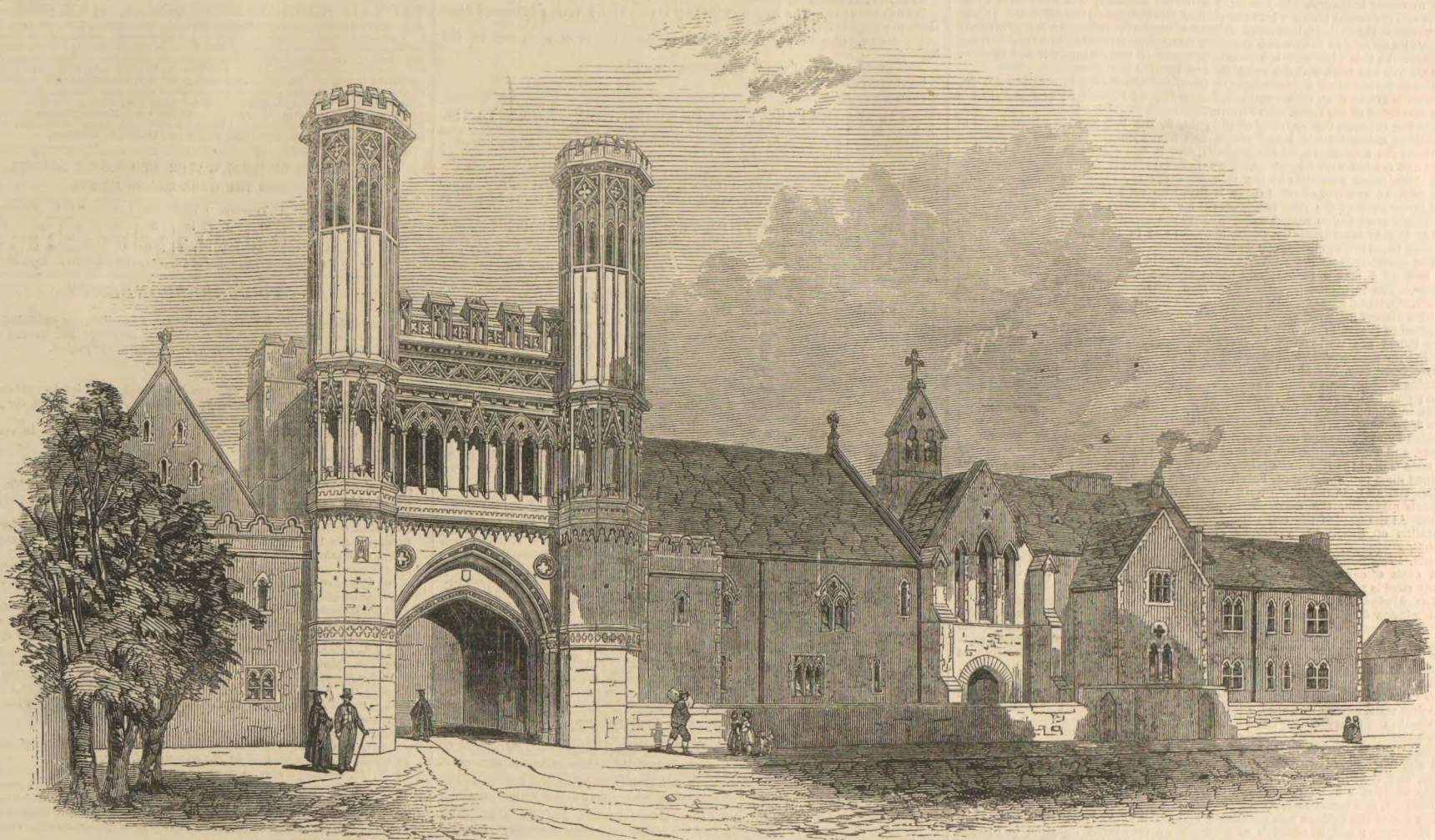
the entrance to the *faubourg*, he was struck by a ball which killed him on the spot. General Charbonnel, also a member of the National Assembly, was mortally wounded by his side.

General Negrier was by no means rich, and he has left a widow and two children unprovided for, as far as regards any property at his disposal; but his country has not been unmindful of his services. The National Assembly has taken care that the family of this brave soldier shall not be exposed to want. By a decree of Thursday, the 29th ult., in addition to the pension of 1500 francs (£60) a year, to which his widow has become entitled by his death, the Assembly has made her a grant of 3000 francs (£120) a year, reversible to the two children (a son and daughter—the latter married), half to each. By the same decree, his son, nineteen years of age, who had enlisted as a volunteer in the 7th Regiment of the Line, was promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant; and it was also ordered that the General's heart should be deposited in the Invalides, at Paris, and his body taken to the city of Lisle, which claimed it.

The state defrayed the expenses of his obsequies: the funeral service was performed on Saturday morning last, in the church of St. Gervais. General Ferrot and several other general officers, and a number of the members of the National Assembly were present. Detachments of the National Guards, both of Paris and the departments, of the Line, and the *Garde Mobile*, escorted the body to the terminus of the Northern Railway, whence it was taken to Lisle.



THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS LYING IN STATE.



PRINCIPAL GATEWAY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.

CONSECRATION OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY.



THE fine old City of Canterbury was, on Thursday week (the 29th ult.), the scene of an event of immediate interest to every member of the Christian community, as well as of prospective importance to far distant lands, whereon the spirit of our holy religion has not yet shed its beneficent light. Such was the consecration of the new College of St. Augustine, which has just been reared upon the site of the magnificent abbey dedicated by the piety of our ancestors to that Saint. The locality has been for ages hedged, as it were, with divinity. Twelve centuries and a half have rolled away since Augustine and his forty companions, nigh upon this very spot, met the incredulous King Ethelbert, chanting the Litany, and praying earnestly for the Divine blessing and protection:—

“For ever be this morning fair;
Blest be the unconscious shore on which
ye tread,

And blest the silver cross which ye instead
Of martial banner in procession bear;
The Cross preceding Him who floats in air—
The pictured Saviour! By Augustine led,
They come; and onward travel without
dread,

Chanting in barbarous ears a tuneful prayer.
Sung for themselves, and those whom they
would free!

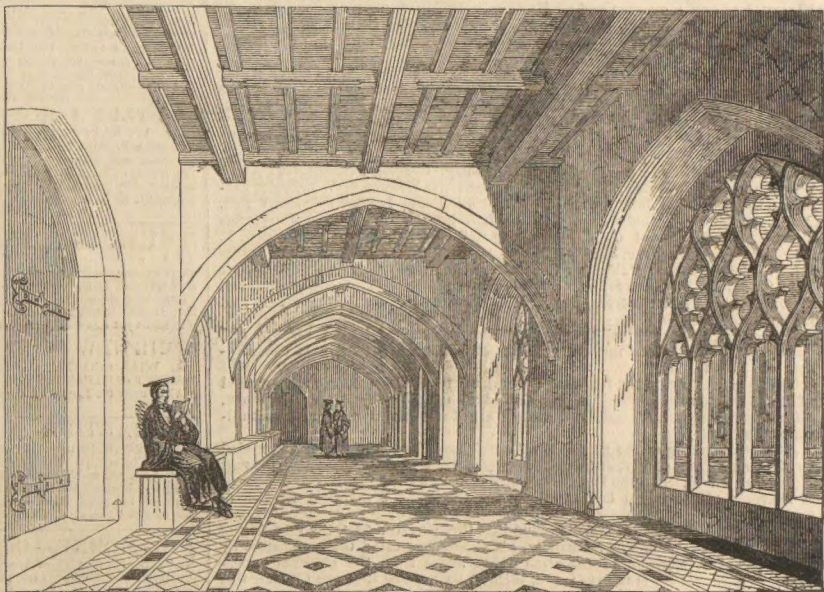
Rich conquest waits them. The tempestuous sea
Of ignorance that ran so rough and high,
And heeded not the voice of clashing swords,

Those good men humble by a few bare words,
And calm with fear of God's divinity.”—Wordsworth.

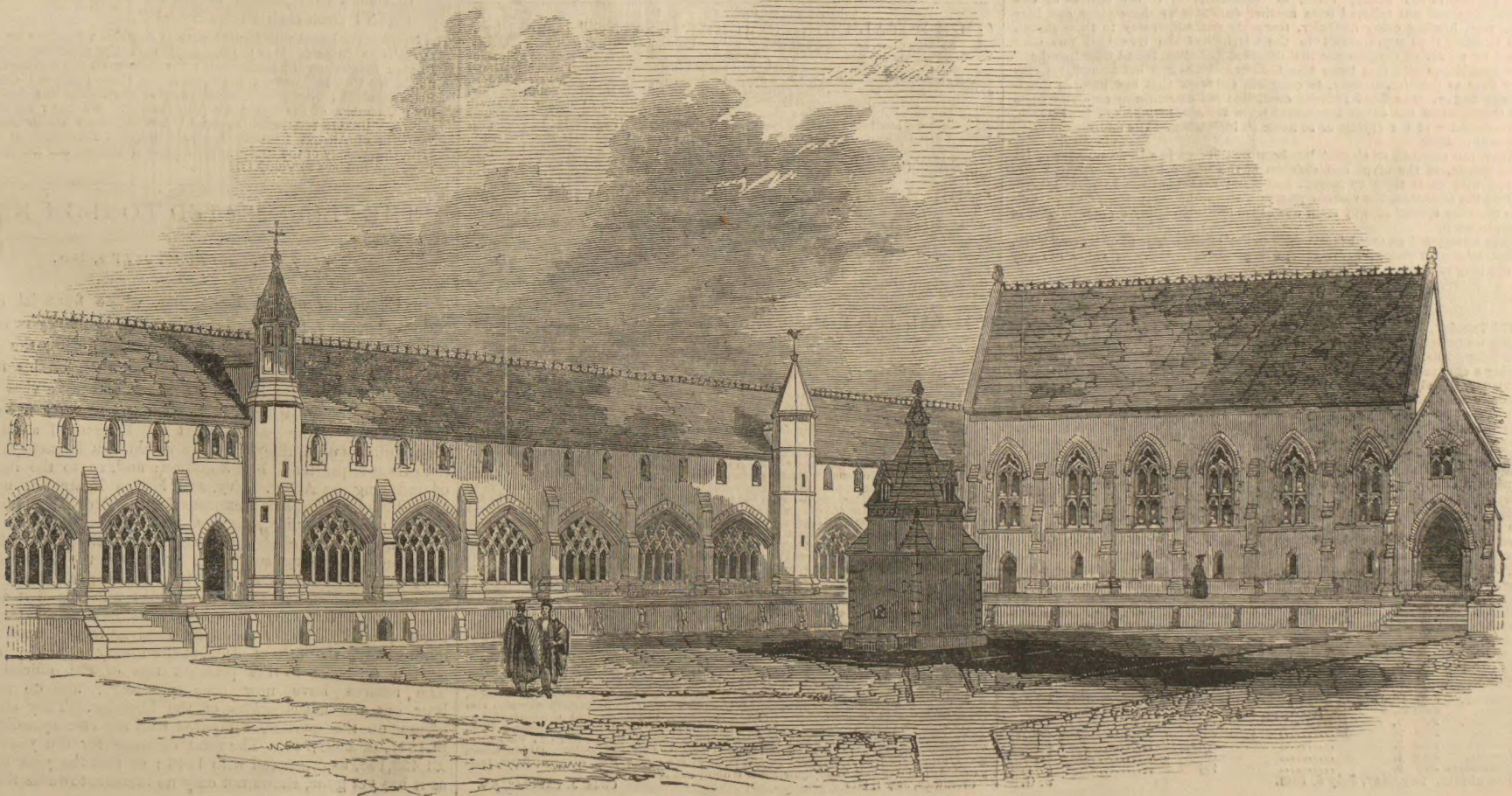
The Abbey has flourished and fallen in this long interval; but its church is now the cathedral of Canterbury. Though the structure is of date long subsequent to the age of Augustine, it retains its original consecration; “and venerable as the fabric appears to the eye, it acquires a greater title to our respect, when we recollect how long the spot has been hallowed by the worship of the Lord.” How auspicious, then, is such a site for the new foundation, seeking to become “a humble instrument in the hands of God and the Church for the encouragement of sound learning, for the promotion of religion, and for the dissemination of Christian truth.” Such is the New College at Canterbury, devoted to the training and educating of clergy for missionaries in the service of the Church of England, to the dependencies of the British Empire.

The institution, which is incorporated by Royal Charter, is founded on the general plan of the universities. It will be governed by a warden and a sub-warden, who is to be a master of arts in priest's orders; and there are to be six fellows, to whom will be entrusted, under the superintendence of the warden, the instruction and tuition of the students. The officers of the college are all to be appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, for the time being; and with those bishops, selection and appointment will exclusively rest. The office of visitor will appertain to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being.

The candidates for admission into the College will not, under ordinary circumstances, be eligible under eighteen, nor above twenty-two years of age; and they must belong to the Church of England, show certificates of their religious and moral character, and will be subjected to an examination previous to being



THE CLOISTER.



THE CLOISTER AND LIBRARY

as it has yet gone, shows not only no increase towards the Revenue

of good years, but a further diminution upon the returns of even the previous bad year. If this decrease be not checked by diminished expenditure on the one hand, or by improvement of trade leading to an increase in the returns of indirect taxation, it will, at the end of the present year, leave the country with a deficiency of upwards of a million. The only items that show an increase on the quarter over the corresponding quarter last year, are the Excise, the Crown Lands, and the Miscellaneous. On the two latter the increase is too inconsiderable to be deemed other than accidental; while on the Excise the increase is not of such a character as to inspire a wise Minister, a careful Legislature, or an anxious people, with any very confident hopes of a rapid amelioration of our financial prospects. There is an increase upon this department of £372,487 for the two quarters just ended; which is so far gratifying; but, as this department fell short last year no less than £1,093,492, it must be remembered that the increase does not, at this rate, keep pace with the necessities of the country. Upon the item of Customs there is a decrease of £71,287; of Stamps, an apparent decline of £510,438, but in reality a decline of £350,438; of the Property Tax, a decrease of £48,116; and of the Post-office, of £79,000. The last-mentioned is explained by the fact, that arrears of a payment greatly exceeding this amount were due to one of the railway companies for conveying the mails, and that the sum is not strictly chargeable upon the quarter. Hitherto, amid all the fluctuations of trade and commerce, the Post-office revenue has always shown a steady increase from quarter to quarter. It is said that the present quarter offers no exception; but that the rate of increase has been somewhat checked by the commercial depression which the whole of the civilised world is now suffering. Altogether, the returns of the revenue, though somewhat more favourable in the matter of Excise, are not so favourable as to warrant a cessation of the public vigilance over the conduct of the Ministers with respect to the estimates. The financial condition of the country is not satisfactory, and requires care as well as boldness to improve it.

The conduct pursued by General Cavaignac since the defeat of the fearful insurrection of the Communists and Red Republicans has greatly tended to restore confidence in France. The Ministry he has appointed is, generally speaking, composed of men whose talents and character inspire respect. The General himself is considered a sincere Republican—an honest, unambitious, and able man; one who will not endeavour to turn the unexampled crisis of the affairs of his country to his own personal aggrandisement, but who will zealously labour for the public good, without making it subservient to his own interests. He has settled the question of the national workshops after the only fashion left to him—that of immediate suppression. The National Assembly has, however, voted a loan of 5,000,000 francs to the contractors of building in Paris, by which means it is thought the most numerous class of operatives in the capital will be sensibly benefited; and a project of decree has been brought forward for a loan of 3,000,000 francs for the encouragement of associations of working men.

The greatest present embarrassment of the Government is the number of prisoners taken in the late insurrection. The number exceeds 8000 already, and fresh arrests are made every day; and grounds of prosecution have already been established against upwards of 2000. To transport such a number of men would be a very expensive process. It would require a considerable fleet; and even to maintain them in prison is a grievous burden upon the diminishing resources of the Republic. It has been ascertained that upwards of 40,000 persons were under arms on the side of the insurgents, and that fully one-half of that number have been either killed or wounded, or are now in the prisons of the State, awaiting the disposal of the Government. General Cavaignac, imitating the policy of his predecessors in the matter of public spectacles (always dear to the hearts of the Parisians, whether the occasion be one of joy or grief), has ordered a grand public funeral for the victims who fell in defence of order on the four memorable days of the insurrection. The spectacle was fixed for Thursday, when the bodies were to be deposited with great pomp under the Column of July, and in the vaults beneath the Madeline.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the year and the quarter ending July 5, 1848, which have been published during the week, do not present a very satisfactory evidence of the prosperous condition of the country.

The Year's Account shows a falling off in all the items, except "the China money;" the deficiency amounting to £2,315,086 in the whole; reduced by the China money to a net loss of £2,587,709.

The Quarter's Account is not quite so unsatisfactory. The returns, however, show a decrease in the ordinary revenue of the quarter as compared with the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter of 1847, of £327,741. The ordinary revenue of the quarter ending 5th April, 1848, was in excess of the ordinary revenue of the corresponding quarter in 1847 by £67,391. The ordinary revenue, therefore, of the first half-year of 1848 falls short of the ordinary revenue of the first half-year of 1847, by £260,350; whilst on the ordinary revenue of the year 1847 there was a decrease of £1,453,143, as compared with the ordinary revenue of 1846.

The only items in which the ordinary revenue of the quarter shows an increase upon the corresponding quarter of 1847, are the excise, the crown lands, and miscellaneous. The increase on the crown lands is £10,000; on the miscellaneous, £81,561; and on the excise, £182,785; of which latter about £80,000 must be set down to the transference of the carriage duties from the stamps to the excise.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Royal children take their usual open air exercise daily.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended divine service, in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated.

On Monday evening Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Hon. Miss Kerr, Earl of Listowel, Major-General Wemyss, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour. The Duchess of Kent was also present.

On Tuesday morning the Queen rode out on horseback, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Hon. Miss Dawson, Maid of Honour, Major-General Wemyss, Esquerry in Waiting; and Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, were in attendance on horseback. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the afternoon, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour. His Royal Highness visited and minutely inspected the lodging-house for the working classes, erected by the Metropolitan Association in the Old Pancras-road.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected Mr. Macle's designs for a Niello bracelet; Mr. Bell's bronze of Shakespeare; Mr. Redgrave's paper for hanging pictures on; Messrs. Holland's drawingroom chair; and other works executing for Summer's Art Manufactures.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—The Royal steam-yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, having undergone a thorough renovation or "overhaul," and re-embellishment, was taken from the ordinary ground to moorings lower down the harbour at Portsmouth, opposite the entrance to the Weevil Lake, on Tuesday morning, under steam, for the purpose of trying her machinery, before the ship was declared ready for sea. Her Majesty is expected to revisit the marine palace of Osborne on the 12th, from which place the Court will embark, after the prorogation of Parliament, for the annual trip to sea. The masters and pilots of the fleet are preparing for service.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN LONDON.—The number of births registered, for the week ending July 1st, were—males, 783; females, 769; total, 1552; being an increase on the preceding week of 198. The number of deaths registered to the same date were—males, 548; females, 552; total, 1100; being an increase on the preceding week of 165. The number of violent deaths during the week were 17, of which 4 were suicides. The deaths in the metropolitan hospitals were as follow:—Consumption Hospital, 1; St. George's, 15; Westminster, 1; Charing Cross, 2; Middlesex, 7; University College, 5; Royal Free, 5; Fever, 3; Small Pox, 4; King's College, 5; St. Bartholomew's, 15; London, 13; St. Thomas's, 4; Guy's 3; Dreadnought, 2. Total, 85.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Imprisonment for Debt (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Sale of Beer Bill passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported. The Bankruptcy Court Consolidation Bill was read a second time, and was referred to a Select Committee.

The Health of Towns Bill was also ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

LORD ARBUTHNOT.—Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and informed their Lordships that he was unable to find Lord Arbuthnot, charged with forgery, with a view to compelling that noble Lord's attendance before their Lordships' house. On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR the subject was ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill the discussion of the various items of the Government scheme was resumed.

Mr. BARKLY proposed, as an amendment, that the duties now existing under the act of 1846 be continued for six years from the present time.

After a lengthened debate, Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the Chairman report progress, which, on a division, was negatived by a majority of 211 to 80.

Eventually, however, the House resumed, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House afterwards, in Committee of Supply, voted some miscellaneous and naval estimates on account.—Adjourned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARTIST TRIALS.—On Thursday, Joseph Williams, aged 40, baker, and William John Vernon, described as a lecturer, were tried for misdemeanour. The trial lasted the whole day, and at its conclusion the Jury delivered their verdict, finding Vernon guilty upon the first count of being present at an unlawful assembly, and Williams guilty of the whole charge of being present at an unlawful assembly and riot.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—On Friday George William Hewson, aged 45, was indicted for the murder of William Henry Woodhouse, one of the turnkeys of Clerkenwell Prison.—The particulars of the case, which occurred on the 10th ult., have been already given, and it is therefore sufficient to mention that the prisoner committed the crime by stabbing his victim with a knife.—The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY.—This admirable institution celebrated its anniversary on Thursday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by Viscount Brackley (in the absence of Lord Robert Grosvenor, from indisposition), who acquitted himself in his somewhat arduous office with considerable tact. The secretary, in reading the report, announced the pleasing fact that the institution was most thriving, and that the subscriptions were much more than had been anticipated.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the funeral procession of the victims of the insurrection of the 23d of June passed off without the slightest accident of any kind.

M. Carnot, Minister for Public Instruction, has been replaced in the office by M. Vaulabelle, an undoubted, though not an ultra, Republican. M. Carnot had become most unpopular, in consequence of the publication, under his signature, of a *Manifeste Republicain*, in which the doctrines of Socialism and Communism were advocated.

M. Dubouys, President of the Court of Appeal of Douay, had adopted the son of General Negrier.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.—Cabrera entered Spain on the 24th June, at seven o'clock in the morning, by Pla de Salinas, followed by his aides-de-camp, a numerous staff, and an escort of cavalry. He was met by Boquica, with 1000 soldiers. One of his attendants was Gonzales. The whole party appeared full of enthusiasm, and counted upon soon winning a victory for Charles VI.

The *Opinion Publique*, a Carlist paper published in Paris, contains a proclamation from Cabrera, to the Carlists everywhere resident in Spain. A letter from St. Jean de Luz, of the 1st instant says:—"The Carlists are mustering very strong between St. Sebastian and Durango, and, from all accounts, appear to be well supplied with arms and money."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—ALIENATION OF SATTARA.—A special court of proprietors of East India stock was on Wednesday held in Leadenhall-street, in pursuance of the requisition signed by nine proprietors, to take into consideration the following resolution:—"That the Honourable the East India Company having, by a treaty concluded with Pertab Shean, the Rajah of Sattara, on the 25th of September, 1819, ceded the territory of Sattara, in perpetual sovereignty, to him, his heirs, and successors, the East India Company cannot alienate the territory of Sattara from the rightful heir (of the deceased Rajah Pertab Shean) without a flagrant breach of that treaty and of public faith."—Mr. Sullivan moved, and Mr. Hume, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was combated by the Hon. Chairman, who contended that it was a reopening of the whole case of the late ex-Rajah, who had been found a traitor; and the hon. gentleman moved as an amendment the adjournment of the court, which was ultimately carried.

WESTMINSTER REFORM SOCIETY.—On Monday a general meeting of the members of this society, whose object was to extend the franchise, and to send to parliament two representatives who advocate their principles as reformers, was held at the York Hotel, Upper Wellington-street. Mr. W. Geeson took the chair. The minutes of the proceedings which took place at the last meeting were read; and on the question of their confirmation being put, Mr. Prout said that he wished to propose an amendment on the following grounds, that he thought it would not be prudent to confirm the minutes of the last meeting, as no notice was given to the members that at that meeting it was intended to revise and alter the general rules on which the society was founded. His amendment was, "that the society having at their meeting of the 19th ult. materially changed its principles and mode of government, without having given any previous notice thereof to the members, and as a large majority of them must have been ignorant of such intended alteration, the present meeting refrain from confirming the minutes, and convene a special meeting for the reconsideration of the alteration made in their rules and principles."—Mr. Cribb seconded the amendment, which was put and lost by a large majority.—The minutes were then confirmed. Mr. Pouncey thought that if the resolution which he would now propose was carried, perfect satisfaction would be afforded to all the members of the society. He moved "that a special general meeting of this society be called for Monday, the 17th of July, to reconsider the rules and principles adopted on the 19th of June." Mr. Lagram seconded the motion.—Dr. Brett moved, and a member seconded, an amendment, that it be not entertained, which was carried, and the original motion lost. It was then agreed that 1000 copies of the revised rules be printed and circulated, and a letter having been read from Sir De Lacy Evans, stating his determination to support the petition, which the meeting sent to Mr. Lushington for presentation to parliament, the meeting separated.

THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The general meeting of members took place on Monday evening last, when the report and statement of accounts, showed the institution to be flourishing. It was unanimously resolved to abolish the entrance fee, and a large accession of members may thus be expected. Several features of interest have lately been added, among which is the holding in the drawingroom of a weekly unceremonious evening party, at which the pleasures of music, conversation, and dancing may be enjoyed.

THE GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening a meeting of the committee and friends of this institution, founded, in 1838, for the purpose of affording relief, by pensions during life, to aged and indigent gardeners and their widows, was held at the London Coffee-House, Ludgate-hill, for transacting general business. The report for the past year congratulated the subscribers upon the steady increase of the institution, the funded stock having increased to £1850, and there being thirty-four pensioners receiving annuities, the males £16, and the females £12 each per annum. The financial statement was also very satisfactory.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE.—This event, which was looked forward to with intense interest by the Roman Catholic population of the district and of London generally, took place on Tuesday. The church being one of the largest and most magnificent erected in England since the Reformation, for Catholic worship, every effort was made to give *etate* to its opening. Great numbers of the Roman Catholic dignitaries from the Continent were invited to the ceremonial; but the troubled state of the times in their own countries prevented most of them from attending. There were present, however, the Archbishop of Treves, the Bishops of Liege, Tournay, Chalons, and Chersonesus, with their canons and chaplains. Of the British R. C. prelates, there were present (besides Dr. Wiseman, who officiated), Drs. Brown (Liverpool), Brown (Wales), Brown (Elphin), Shaples (Liverpool), Gillis (Edinburgh), Davis (Maitland, Australia), Waring (eastern district), Briggs (York), Morris (Troy). There were 260 priests, together with members of the orders of Passionists, Dominicans, Cistercians, Benedictines, Franciscans, Oratorians, and Brothers of Charity. The entire body of the church was filled with Roman Catholic laity, among whom were the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, M.P.; Lord Camoys, Lord Stafford, &c. Several distinguished members of the Protestant Church were also present. At eleven, the Bishops were received at the western door, and the procession formed, consisting of the Thurifer (the Hon. E. Petre), the Incense Bearer (Sir T. Acton), Acolytes (Hon. E. Stonor and Mr. Burke). The secular clergy, in soutan and surplice, and two; the regulars, in the dresses peculiar to the different orders; and, lastly, the Bishops in their mitres and robes. Youths bearing lights and lilies preceded and followed the procession. The whole presented a most imposing *coup d'oeil*, not the least interesting part of which to the stranger must have been the quaint costume of the regular orders. Dr. Wiseman celebrated high mass, and preached the sermon on the occasion. We had purposed giving an illustration of the most striking portion of the ceremony, but are compelled to postpone it to our next Number.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

On Monday the procession of racing boats took place. As the various crews passed by the boat at the head of the river (Christ Church), they saluted it by tossing their oars and cheering, which was responded to by the spectators on each side of the river. There was an immense number of persons present, but the unpropitious state of the weather was a great drawback. On Tuesday the Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden) preached the annual sermon on behalf of the Infirmary. In the afternoon the oratorio of "The Creation" was performed in the theatre, and a ball at St. John's College took place in the evening. It was agreed by the hebdomadal board to propose that the honorary degree of D.C.L. be conferred on the following individuals:—Earl of Harrowby, Baron Hugel, Sir G. Arthur, Bart.; W. E. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir C. G. Morgan, Bart.; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; H. Hallam, Esq., the historian; W. Cotton, Esq.; A. H. Layard, Esq.

On Wednesday the annual celebration of founders and benefactors took place. Shortly before eleven the noblemen, heads of houses, doctors, professors, and proctors, met in the Common Hall, and partook of an elegant collation provided by the Vice-Chancellor, after which they formed in procession, and, preceded by the Bedels and other officials of the University, repaired to the Sheldonian Theatre, where the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the following distinguished persons:—The Earl of Harrowby, Baron Hugel, the Right Hon. William Gladstone, one of the Burgesses for the University; the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., late Governor of Bombay; Sir Charles Gould Morgan, Bart.; John Masterman, Esq., M.P. for the City of London; H. Hallam, Esq., M.A., of Christ Church, the English historian of the middle ages; William Cotton, Esq., late Governor of the Bank of England, to which important post he was elected for two consecutive years, at a time of unexampled commercial difficulty; Henry Austen Layard, Esq., attached to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, and the discoverer of very important antiquities at Nineveh, and other ancient cities of Assyria. They were presented to the Vice-Chancellor and proctors by Joseph Phillimore, Esq., the Regius Professor of Civil Law, who paid an elegant and appropriate compliment to each in turn he was introduced to the authorities, and all were loudly cheered as they bowed to the Vice-Chancellor, and ascended to their respective places in the doctors' seats.

During the day there were entertainments at every college, an horticultural exhibition, concerts, the ascent of a balloon, &c., for which nothing could be more favourable than the clearness of the atmosphere.

On Thursday there were also a concert and ball, besides innumerable private parties.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF THE CHARTIST LEADERS FOR SEDITION.

On Wednesday Joseph Ireneus John Russell was placed at the bar, charged with having, in the hearing and presence of divers subjects of our sovereign lady the Queen, uttered certain seditious and scandalous words against our said lady the Queen and her Government. The judges who presided were Lord Chief Justice Wilde, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Justice Maule. The Attorney-General, in stating the case, observed that the circumstances from which the prosecution had resulted, were of such a nature that, had he hesitated to put the criminal law in operation, he should have been wanting in that high and important duty which his position invested him with. The prosecution was not instituted only and for the mere purpose of punishing the defendant at the bar, and those misguided men whose violent language was calculated to excite and delude others; it was not instituted only as a warning to those who were likely to be the victims of the conduct of such men, but to show and to convince the public and all well-disposed members of society that the law was strong enough to vindicate itself—strong enough to maintain the peace of the country; and that the general state of the country should not be one of continual alarm and excitement. Three distinct charges were embodied in the several counts of the indictment. The first six charged him with having delivered a seditious speech; a further count charged him with having been present at an unlawful assembly; and the eighth count charged him with having taken part in a riot; and therefore the charge upon which the defendant was arraigned before them, and which he would have to answer, would be a threefold one—sedition, unlawful assembly with others, and riot. The meeting the defendant attended, and at which he uttered the seditious words charged against him, took place on the 29th of May, on Clerkenwell-green, after seven o'clock in the evening; an hour selected, no doubt, to produce some degree of excitement in the minds of the persons assembled. That meeting took place by private arrangement: it was held without any previous notice, and it was attended by near upon four thousand persons; a van was drawn up as a platform, and in that van there were some eighteen or twenty individuals, amongst them the defendant at the bar, a person named Williams, and others, who took a leading part in these transactions. The learned gentleman having then read the extracts from the defendant's speech, on which he grounded the charge of sedition, called evidence in support of that charge and of the others. On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution,

Mr. Sergeant Allen addressed the jury for the defence, and having presented some evidence,

The Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after deliberating about a quarter of an hour, found the defendant guilty upon those counts charging him with sedition, and attending an unlawful assembly, and acquitted him of the count charging a riot.

The defendant was immediately ordered into custody of the Governor of Newgate.—Judgment postponed.

IRELAND.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

On Monday, at the Commission Court, the City of Dublin Grand Jury found true bills against Mr. Devin Reilly, on a charge of drilling and training. The indictment is founded upon words spoken by Mr. Reilly at a meeting in James-street, on the Sunday previous to the trial of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Reilly, on Tuesday, having pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, his solicitor applied to have the trial postponed, to enable Mr. Reilly's counsel to prepare. The request was so far complied with as to place the case at the bottom of the list.

The trials of the persons charged with violating the Drilling and Training Act were proceeded with on Tuesday. The jury came out three times to take the judges' opinion as to the intent. It was supposed that they would have finally disagreed, but the result was very different. At half-past four they found the parties guilty; and the sentence was, Gogarty, the chief, to be transported for seven years, English to be imprisoned for two years, and the others for twelve months. All the prisoners were strongly recommended to mercy.

The little boy who carried the tricolour at the Donnybrook meeting traversed *in proc.*

The proprietor of the *National Guard* was tried for having created a nuisance and obstruction of the public way, by posting up his publication on his shop windows. He was acquitted.

THE CLUBS.—It is generally asserted that the formation of Repeal Clubs does not find favour in the eyes of the majority of Roman Catholic bishops, and that the following declaration, which has been published, is directed against the Club movement. At a meeting of prelates held in the College of Maynooth, on Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1848, it was agreed that the following resolutions be republished. Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, assembled at the Parochial-house, Marlborough-street, Dublin, on the 28th of June, 1848, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray presiding:—"Resolved.—That our chapels are not to be used in future for the purpose of holding therein any public meeting, except in cases connected with charity or religion, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry this resolution into effect, in our respective dioceses. Resolved.—That whilst we do not intend to interfere with the civil rights of those entrusted to our care, yet, as guardians of religion, justly apprehending that its general interests, as well as the honour of the priesthood, would be compromised by a deviation from the line of conduct which we marked out for ourselves, and impressed upon the minds of our clergy in our pastoral address of the year 1830; we do hereby pledge ourselves, on our return to our respective dioceses, to remind our clergy of the instructions we then addressed to them, and to recommend to them most earnestly to avoid in future any allusion at their altars to political subjects, and carefully to refrain from connecting themselves with political clubs—acting as chairmen or secretaries at political meetings, or moving or seconding resolutions on such occasions, in order that we exhibit ourselves in all things in the character of our sacred calling, as ministers of Christ, and dispensers of the mysteries of God. † D. MURRAY, Archbishop." The meeting at Maynooth College was attended by fourteen bishops, including the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, R. C. Primate; Archbishop Murray; Dr. Browne, Bishop of Down; Dr. Ryan, Limerick; Dr. Haly, Kildare and Leighlin; Dr. Denvir, Down and Connor; Dr. McGettigan, Raphoe; and Dr. J. P. Browne, Elphin.

THE "FELON" NEWSPAPER.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the *Felon* newspaper. A number of policemen went to search the office, on Tuesday, to inquire after the object of their search, but he was not to be found. Mr. Martin lies *perdu* until the present commission is over.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.—The Orangemen marched in great numbers on Saturday, July 1st. At Armagh, Market-hill, Enniskillen, Warrington, and various other places, the "anniversary" was celebrated with more than ordinary *etate*. In Enniskillen the Roman Catholics gathered their forces, but did not march. The stipendiary of the district interposed, and they separated quietly.

THE CONSTABULARY.—The constabulary will, for the future, consist of 10,678 effective men, and will be officered by 35 county, and 262 sub-inspectors of three classes, and 375 head constables of two classes.

RELIEF FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The landowners in the barony of Duleek, county Meath, have come a second time to the relief of the unemployed able-bodied labourers in their district. A list has been made out; and for every 20 acres of land, one labourer shall be employed for a month, or until the harvest; an arrangement which will absorb the entire class of the unemployed. The landowners acted with similar spirit and sagacity on the commencement of the famine in 1846.

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.



THE PICTURE GALLERY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—THE COMPANY ARRIVING.

We have, upon several occasions of state and ceremony, presented to our readers illustrations of the interior splendour of Buckingham Palace. But, in no instance have our Artists possessed opportunities for insuring accuracy, such as they have been honoured with for their present object—to convey an adequate idea of the superb decoration, as well as the brilliant effect of the company at a State Ball. For this facility, the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are deeply indebted to the condescension of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, who has most graciously been pleased to permit their Artists to enjoy the privilege of access to the State Rooms, as well as to witness the State Ball of Wednesday last—for the purpose of making the Drawings requisite for the accompanying pair of Illustrations.

On such festive occasions as State Balls, the suite of State Apartments in the centre of the Palace are thrown open. These apartments comprise the Picture Gallery—which, placed in the centre of the building, extends nearly the whole length of it, and into which the State Ball-room, the Yellow Drawing-room, and Saloon communicate, on the side overlooking the garden; whilst, on the other side, or that looking into the quadrangle, the Throne-room and

Green Drawingroom have communication with the Gallery. From the Green Drawingroom the Grand Staircase is reached, through a small lobby. The Dining-room, in which supper is laid, opens into the Ball-room; and at the other end of the suite of apartments—that is, from the Yellow Drawingroom—the Queen's Closet opens. A second Staircase, called "the Ambassadors," is at the end of the Picture Gallery.

The Views which we have the pleasure to present to our readers display the PICTURE GALLERY and the STATE BALL-ROOM; and we now give our descriptive as well as pictorial account of the regal splendour of the apartments.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The PICTURE GALLERY is of great length, about one hundred and fifty feet we believe; and by day is lighted by lantern and sky-lights. The walls to the cornice are plain, save the treasures of art which hang upon them; and in the middle, on either side, are boldly projecting and decorated doorways, opening into the Saloon and Green Drawingroom respectively. These doorways are supported on each side by terminal figures; in arched panels over the doors are emblematic groups, and above the whole are Regal crowns resting on scroll foliage, of rich design; whilst sceptres issuing from the foliage, and urns filled with flowers, add to the general richness. At the northern end of the Gallery is a doorway

of similar general character, though wider, which, as we before noticed, opens to the Ambassadors' Staircase; in the panel over the door is a clock, and above is a gallery, which during State Dinners is occupied by musicians, but on ball nights is filled with choice flowers.

At the southern end of the Gallery, which differs from the northern in being destitute of a grand doorway, though small doors lead to the Ball-room, Dining-room, &c., a temporary stage is erected, on the several steps of which a magnificent display of flowers is arranged; and in the fire-places, of which there are four in the Gallery, flowers of the choicest colours and perfumes are grouped. The fire-places are of white marble, and are supported by figures symbolic of painting; whilst in medallions over the centre of the fire-places are bas-reliefs of Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, &c. From brackets along the cornice of the Gallery, which is simply moulded, arches spring towards the centre of the room and terminate in pendants, whilst from pendant to pendant spring other arches, thus dividing the upper part of the room into a centre and two side portions, the central being the widest. On the walls, between bracket and bracket, arches to correspond with those between the pendants are moulded; and the spandrels are carved so as to form circular panels in the ceiling, which are filled with richly engraved glass, displaying the stars and badges of the different orders of knighthood. The soffits of the arches

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

SKETCHED BY PERMISSION OF HER MAJESTY.



THE STATE BALL-ROOM.—THE POLKA.

have guilloche patterns wrought on them; and the pendants are square on the faces, with roses in sunken panels in them, whilst trusses ornament the sides. The terminations of the pendants are wrought into flowers. In the angular panels in the spandrels, roses and floral enrichments are introduced. The spandrels of the arches between the pendants have in each of them, in very high relief, a phoenix, with wings displayed. The central division of the roof is higher than the side ones, an arched coving rising above the cornice over the arches; and this is divided into eighteen panels, each ornamented with a Cupid, terminating in scroll foliage. The divisions are marked by an acanthus leaf; from them beams stretch across the open part of the roof, dividing it into the same number of compartments as the coving, and these are filled with lantern lights of ground glass. Running down by the sides of the opening is a gilded glory; and guilloche patterns, gilded, fill up the beams and other moulded portions of the decorative work. The ground colour of the panels wrought with foliage is deep blue; and other polychromatic tints are employed to increase the richness of the ceiling. The doors are of mahogany, with large panels of looking-glass in the lower parts of them, and mouldings of carved-work, gilded, and of ormolu; whilst in the upper portions are crowns, surrounded by stars within circles, beautifully carved and gilded. The pictorial treasures in this gallery are of great beauty and extreme value, comprising exquisite specimens of the Dutch, Flemish, and other schools; with three pictures by Sir Joshua

Reynolds—the “Cymon,” “Death of Dido,” and his own portrait. The specimens of the works of Claude, Teniers, Rembrandt, Mieris, De Hooze, Vandyke, Rubens, Paul Potter, &c., are some of the finest in existence, and form a truly regal gallery of artistic beauties. The gallery is lighted by four chandeliers of gilded brass of great decorative richness, each bearing thirty-six lights.

THE STATE BALL-ROOM.

The State Ball-room is a very handsome apartment, though too small for its purpose. As we mentioned before, it is on the western side of the Palace, and is entered from the south-west end of the Picture Gallery, and also from the Saloon. The apartment may be said to be divided into two portions, one, the chief part of the room, and the other a lesser portion, within which the orchestra gallery is erected. The apartment is divided on its several sides into three compartments, by coupled three-quarter columns of the Corinthian order, carrying a highly-enriched entablature; and from that springs a very deep coving, and thence the ceiling, which is flat; we should observe, however, that the ceiling is not coved on all four sides, but only on the longer sides, the spaces between the entablature and flat ceiling at the northern and southern ends of the room being filled up with rich foliage-work and bas reliefs. The columns are scagliola in imitation of porphyry, and the capitals are gilded, as are all the decorations and enrichments of the entablature. From the entablature sweeping up the

coving, spring large acanthus leaves in pairs to correspond to the columns, terminating in brackets, whence beams, having small flowers in panels on their soffits, stretch across the flat part of the ceiling. The squares formed by the intersections of the beams are filled by large circles, sunken, containing star-formed mouldings radiating from centres, holding lesser ornaments of star-like form, surrounded by richly-wrought borders, within them; the points of the great stars curving down, and floral ornaments filling the spaces between them. The long panels between the beams forming the squares on the ceiling are filled with fan-mouldings, or hollowed spaces in regular lines. Stars are at the small squares at the terminations of the acanthus leaves; and between the latter are rose-formed flowers in sunken panels. A ridge of small acanthus foliage terminates the coving; and in each compartment of the latter are twenty-five sunken panels of octagonal form, containing flowers of great richness of detail within them; the egg and tongue ornament enriching the mouldings to the panels; and at the angles of the latter, small lozenges, containing flower-shaped ornaments, are introduced. All the decorated enrichments of the ceiling are gilded, as is the glory within the large circles.

On the western side of the room are three lofty windows, the curtains to which are of yellow satin, with draperies pendent from richly-gilded cornices. By an ingenious adaptation of the curtains of the central window, the effect of a canopy to a throne is produced. The curtains are looped up between the

pillars, on either side of the window, and muslin draperies tastefully arranged in the space between them. A small stage is erected in the bay of the window, and this stage is filled with the choicest flowers in blossom. The whole length of the room in front of the windows, a platform, raised one step, and covered with crimson velvet, is erected; and on it are placed chairs for her Majesty and the Royal Family, and long seats for distinguished visitors, and the Ladies in Waiting, &c. On the opposite side of the room is the fireplace, above which is a magnificent looking-glass; and in the divisions of the room, on either side, are Winterhalter's full-length portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Underneath these pictures, and also by the sides of the door leading to the Saloon, are four tables made of or-molu, containing panels filled with lapis-lazuli and verd antique: these tables are of most exquisite design and workmanship, and once adorned the Palace of Versailles. On them are candelabra holding six lights each; and there are similar candelabra at the south end of the room, where also other looking-glasses reflect the gay scene. Above the door leading to the Saloon is a picture by Vandyke: it represents portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria. The musicians' gallery is not a fixed one, being erected merely for such gay occasions as that we illustrate. Five chandeliers of richly cut glass are pendent from the ceiling, containing an immense number of wax candles, which, when lighted, pour a flood of brilliancy on the gilded decorations of the room. When filled with company, the appearance of the State Ball-room is very magnificent and imposing.

We have dilated so fully on the State rooms, of which we give representations, that we have but brief space in which to notice the other rooms thrown open during the *fete*. In the Throne room a temporary throne is erected similar in character to that we have just described, the difference being that the window hangings are of crimson velvet. A temporary orchestra, raised a few feet from the floor, is erected in this room, and the drapery in front of it, of crimson velvet, exquisitely embroidered with gold, was once part of the decorations of Tippeco's camp. This room was set apart for dancing, as well as the Ball-room, and the Queen visited each room in succession.

In the Saloon and Yellow Drawingroom the company promenaded, as well as in the Picture Gallery; and both are splendid apartments. Refreshments of every kind were served in the Green Drawingroom; and the tea and coffee equipages were silver-gilded, and of beautiful design. In the Dining-room three tables were laid out for supper, and the display of plate on them was magnificent in the extreme. At the southern end of the room a lofty sideboard was erected, on which a truly regal display of gold plate was arrayed, many of the specimens glittering with jewels of great size and splendour, and lighted with a profusion of wax-lights, and the effect heightened by flowers. A more superb and characteristic *addendum* to a supper-room it is impossible to conceive.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty gave a state ball, which was very numerous attended, the invitations exceeding eighteen hundred, and comprising the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Princes, and foreigners of distinction in this country, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ladies of the Queen's Household, the Officers of State, and the principal Officers of the Household of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and most of the nobility and gentry in town.

The company were invited at half-past nine o'clock, but before that time the visitors began to arrive, those having the *entree* alighting at a temporary entrance in the garden, the other guests alighting at the Equerries' entrance in Piccadilly. The distinguished assemblage were ushered, on their arrival, up the grand staircase, which was lined by the Yeomen of the Guard, under the command of Captain Kincaid, the Exon in Waiting. The officers of the corps present were Sir George Lee, the Lieutenant; Lieut.-Colonel Fitzmaurice, the Adjutant; and Captain Sadler, Exon.

The Royal family alighted at the Queen's private entrance, and were received by the Maids of Honour and the Grooms and Equerries in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at half-past nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, and Lord James F. Murray.

His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse was attended by his Excellency General Prince Castelcicala and his Gentleman in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar, was accompanied by Prince Edward and the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar, and was attended by the Hon. Miss Mitchell and Captain Somerset.

His Royal Highness Prince George was also present.

The Royal guests were conducted to the Queen's closet, where her Majesty and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors.

The whole suite of state saloons—comprising the Ball-room, the Throne-room, the Picture Gallery, the Grand Saloon, the White Drawingroom, and the Green Drawingroom—were all opened, and were most tastefully decorated with the rarest and most beautiful flowers, and were most brilliantly illuminated with numerous magnificent crystal lustres, filled with wax-lights. The Throne-room, as well as the Ball-room, were prepared for dancing, orchestras for quadrille bands being erected in each.

At ten o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Prince George, the Duchess Bernhard, Prince Edward and the Princesses Anne and Amelie of Saxe-Weimar, and the Count of Syracuse, entered the State Rooms, and were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Ball-room, the quadrille band playing "God save the Queen" on her Majesty's entrance.

The Queen wore a white crape dress, trimmed with white bugles and grapes in crape and frosted leaves, the whole of British manufacture. Her Majesty's head-dress to correspond.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a black crape dress over satin, trimmed with bugles. The head-dress of black lace, ornamented with bugles and white feathers. All the articles of British manufacture.

Directly after the Queen's entrance into the Ball-room a set of quadrilles was formed, and the ball commenced, the quadrille band, led by Mr. Henry Barnard, playing "La Favorite" (Tolbecque).

Supper was served in the State Dinner-room, on a long range of tables, which were decorated with a number of elegant *epaves*, vases, and candelabra of silver gilt, while on the buffet were tastefully arranged jewelled and crystal cups, tankards sculptured in ivory, shields and salvers of the largest size, and gold vases in which were inserted different plants of great beauty and rarity, the whole being illuminated with candelabra and sconces, filled with wax lights.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

M. HECTOR BERLIOZ'S MORNING CONCERT.—On Thursday (last week) this entertainment was given, at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled with professors and amateurs. The famed composer was received with several rounds of applause on entering the orchestra to conduct his overture, "Carnival de Rome." The band assembled on this occasion proved the estimation in which Berlioz is held by the English profession. The leading members of the orchestras of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre "fraternized." Sainton, Tolbecque, Ella, Nadand, Phylis, Barret, Baumann, Hill, Oury, Rousselot, Platt, &c., aided M. Berlioz in his undertaking. The overture was encored rapturously, as were also his "Hungarian March" and the "Pilgrim's March," from his "Harold" symphony. The Chorus and Ballet des Sylphes, from "Faust," and his arrangement of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse," were included in the scheme. Several vocal pieces, composed by M. Berlioz, were sung by Mme. Sabatier, and Mme. Viardot and M. Bouché. A Spanish Jota, sung by Viardot and Mlle. Mendi, was demanded a second time with fervour: it was admirably sung, and the quaintness of the subject produced unusual interest. To these attractions, Mme. Dulcken was added, in two movements of Mendelssohn's Piano-forte Concerto. The more we listen to the works of Berlioz, the more do we feel persuaded of the originality and charm of his ideas, and the ingenuity and novelty of his forms. He has carried the science of musical acoustics to unknown regions; his effects are startling, and at times overwhelming. Like Beethoven, Berlioz's surprises are sudden, his breaks frequent, and his orchestral treatment powerful and sympathetic. The hold his inspirations take over the minds and feelings of his auditory is extraordinary; and we have noticed the same result in Germany and France, as well as in this country. He is a profound thinker—one who has resolved to quit the beaten track, and trust to the development of his own genius.

MR. A. SEDGWICK'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—This concertina performer gave his annual entertainment at the Hanover Rooms, on Monday night. He played several pieces with considerable effect, the muster of concertinists being truly formidable. He was aided by Mr. Cohan and Julia Adams, pianists; Regondi, guitarist; Miss Rosina Collins, violinist; and Mr. G. Collins, violoncellist.

Mlle. UCELLI.—This Italian vocalist gave a *matinée musicale* on Tuesday, at M. Coulon's rooms, Great Marlborough-street, and was aided by singers from Her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, as also Herr Deichmann, violinist, Mme. Sabatier, Mme. Tagliani, &c.

MISS CLARA LOVEDAY.—At the mansion of Lady Theresa Lewis, at Knightsbridge, this clever and accomplished pianiste gave a very agreeable *matinée musicale*. Miss Loveday was for some years a star in the French capital, and her performances since her return to London have proved that her popularity was amply merited. She executed divers pieces by Weber, Goria, Liszt, and Thalberg, besides a fantasia on "Il Barbiere" themes of her own concoction, in admirable style, displaying not only executive facility in overcoming digital difficulties, but a nice and delicate appreciation of the styles of the different composers. Madame Castellan, the Misses Pyne, Madame Sabatier, Miss Flower, Signor Marini, M. Rousselot, &c., assisted the fair *beneficitaire*.

BETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—The eighth and last concert for the season was given on Monday night at the rooms in Marlborough-street. The scheme comprised the quartets, Haydn's C. No. 81; Mozart's in B flat, No. 9; Mendelssohn's in B flat, No. 5; and Beethoven's, No. 15, C sharp minor; op. 130. Molique and Sainton, Hill and Rousselot, were the executants. This closed Molique's engagement in this country, and he has left town for Stuttgart, where he is Chapel Master to the King of Württemberg.

MUSICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Notices of the last morning concert, given at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, yesterday (Friday), and of Chopin's *matinée musicale*, at the residence of the Earl of Falmouth, will be given in our next publication, as also of the fourth and last concert of the Royal Academy of Music this morning (Saturday), at the Hanover Rooms. An extra meeting of the Catch Club will take place at the Thatched House next Friday. The Club was established in 1762. Vivier, the horn player, has been engaged at Manchester Italian Opera, at Her Majesty's, and at Covent-Garden, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Albini is engaged both for the Worcester and Norwich Festivals, and Viardot for the latter.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.—The music performed at the Pontifica

High Mass, on Tuesday morning, was Hummel's third mass; and the "Offertorium" was composed by Signor Orsini, who conducted its execution. The principal singers were Signor Salvi and Signor Mei, of the Royal Italian Opera; Signor Coletti, of Her Majesty's Theatre; and Signor Ciabatta. The new organ, built by Bishop, has a nice tone, but is deficient in power.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday night, by special desire of her Majesty, Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore" was performed. The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, with a brilliant gathering of fashion, were present. Mlle. Lind was in excellent voice, and sang and acted with much animation, receiving the customary honours from her enthusiastic auditory. Lablache was, as usual, inimitable.

On Tuesday night, Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento" was repeated. Mlle. Lind's singing of the "Rataplan" duo, and her admirable execution of the series of florid divisions in the singing lesson, created a perfect *furor*. She was well sustained by Gardoni, who sings the music of *Tonio* charmingly.

On Monday night it was anticipated that Mlle. Lind would have made her *debut* in a new part, that of *Zerlina*, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"; but, owing to Madame Tadolini's absence at the Oxford Festival, the opera was postponed, and, for the extra night, Bellini's "Sonnambula" was substituted. Next Thursday Mlle. Lind will make her appearance in a fresh character, but whether that will be *Zerlina*, or *Ninetta* in Rossini's "Gazza Ladra," is not at the hour we write definitely arranged. Public curiosity will, however, be sufficiently piqued, whatever the decision may be.

Perrot's clever ballet-divertissement, "Les Quatre Saisons," continues its prosperous career. It is performed every day, and is always received with the greatest enthusiasm. The *mise en scène* is not only very beautiful, but the choreographic combinations are admirable. Nothing can be more characteristic than the several *pas* invented by Perrot for Carlotta Grisi, Rosati, Marie Taglioni, and Cerito. *Esmeralda*, one of Carlotta Grisi's most piquant assumptions, is to be revived for that incomparable *danseuse*.

We may notify, as one of the musical events of the season, that Mlle. Lind will sing at Thalberg's morning concert on the 17th.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "Gazza Ladra" was repeated on Saturday night. With the exception of Marini, who sang intolerably out of tune in the music of the persecuting *Podesta*, the representation was magnificent. Grisi, Albini, Mario, Tagliani, and Tamburini shared in the general applause largely; but the efficiency of the artists, the subordinate parts, the wonderful fire and accuracy of the choral and orchestral adjuncts, contributed also to the gratifying *ensemble* of the creation.

Mlle. Robert, the new *danseuse*, who ranks in the first class of the Parisian Grand Opera, performed in Casati's ballet of "La Rosiera," with great success. She is remarkable for her grace, buoyancy, and elegant deportment, and her pantomime is easy and expressive.

On Tuesday night, by special desire of her Majesty, who, with Prince Albert, honoured the theatre with their presence, Donizetti's "Favorita" was given for the fourth time. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, with a very long array of rank and fashion, were present. Grisi and Mario gave new life to their interpretation of *Leonora* and *Fernando*; never did they sing with such *abandon* before; they seemed to throw their whole souls into the exciting situation of the last act, and being both in excellent voice, the effect was quite electrical. The Royal amateurs participated in the rapture of the general public, and the scene before the curtain at the close of the opera was unusually animated, from the continued showers of bouquets to the glorious *diva*. Additional interest was also given to the representation, by the *debut* of Massol, the famed French baritone, in the character of *King Alphonso*, thus removing the great drawback in the former performances, by the inadequacy of Corradi-Setti. Massol has a tall, commanding figure, albeit thin; his action is remarkably easy and dignified, and, dramatically as well as vocally, he is a first-rate artist. It was the first time he had sung in Italian, and, being apparently mistrustful of the language, his emotion in the opening cavatina, in which on French boards he has always created an immense sensation, was painfully apparent; but, as he progressed, he proved himself worthy of his great name, singing with infinite taste and feeling, and giving a marked prominence to the concerted pieces. The chorus of courtiers, in the third act, was demanded a second time; and the architectural beauty of the last scene, the ruined cloisters by moonlight, with illuminated chapel for the reception of a novice, insured for Griever, the painter, a complimentary demonstration from all parts of the house. That the "Favorita" will eventually become one of the most popular works of the standard lyric drama, we do not entertain the slightest doubt. It is an opera to hear again and again, and fresh beauties are discovered in every rehearsing. Mario's rendering of the concluding air, "Angiol d'amor," was one of the most impassioned bits of vocalisation we have ever heard; it was received with a hurricane of applause, and encored unanimously. Grisi has added another laurel to her lyric brow, by the energetic impersonation of *Leonora*. The new finale, added by Costa to the opera, the chanting of "De profundis," with the organ's peal, and tolling of the death-bell, produces the most thrilling effect.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Bellini's "Puritani" was given for the second time, with Grisi, Tamburini, Polonini, Marini, and Mario, followed by the second and third acts of "I Capuletti e Montecchi," with Mei, Castellan, and Viardot; and the last scene from "La Cenerentola," for Albini.

A new ballet, for Mlle. Grahn, called "Coralie, ou le Testament" will be produced to-night (Saturday), in which Casati and Appiani, the two ballet-masters, will also appear.

The importance and interest attached to every thing that concerns the late events in Paris, is an excuse sufficient for the brevity of our theatrical notices. At the same time, very little of novelty has taken place.

M. Stoqueler opens the OLYMPIC on Monday, with a small, but select company, to perform vaudevilles and short dramas. The *troupe* includes Mr. and Mrs. Wigan, Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray, F. Vining; and engagements are pending with several favourite artists.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean's benefit, on Monday, brought the greatest house of the season to the HAYMARKET. The presence of her Majesty, and other members of the Royal Family, was a high compliment to these distinguished artists, and at the same time a most deserved one.

The "Beggars' Opera" continues to draw crowded houses to the LYCEUM; and Mr. Charles Selby's new farce of the "Tutor's Assistant" creates great laughter.

ON Thursday night, at Her Majesty's Theatre, will be offered one of the greatest musical treats of the season. The opera will be Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Lind, Susannah; Cruvelli, the Countess; Schwartz, the Page; supported by Coletti, Beletti, and Lablache.

THE SPITALFIELDS BALL.—The exchange of vouchers for this ball progresses most satisfactorily, and every prospect exists of a most brilliant result. The ball is not in any way a political project, a fact which will be at once understood, when we state that Lady John Russell, the wife of the Premier, is among the most active of the Ladies Patronesses.

THE COLLOSSEUM.—The recent events in Paris have invested the great Panoramic View of Paris, at this establishment, with new interest. In this picture the scenes of these events are depicted with astonishing accuracy; and the spectator is there enabled to trace each street, boulevard, and public building, the names of which are now becoming so familiar through the correspondence of the newspaper press.

THE ROYAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY gave its third and last flower and fruit show on Wednesday at the gardens in the Regent's-park. The collection of pinks, carnations, and picotees (cut flowers), appeared to attract the greatest number of admirers. The display of fruit was less abundant than might have been expected at this season, but appeared to be very fine. The military bands were in attendance, as usual, and played a succession of overtures, operatic and dance music. Early in the day Prince Albert visited the gardens.

ST. MARLYBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—Deposit Accounts: 1847, £17,939; 1848, £18,564. Sums invested: 1847, £319,340; 1848, £284,757.

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE, BRISTOL.—For the restoration of this beautiful church, the anniversary meeting of the "Canyage Society" was held last week. A report from the Committee was read, which stated that nearly 200 members were enrolled, whose annual subscriptions amounted to £300. In addition to that sum were contributions, the first result of their operations, to the amount of nearly £500. The required sum of £40,000 could not be hoped for at once, but they might perhaps raise £1000 or £1500 a year, and with this much could be done. On the health of the architects being drunk, Mr. Britton remarked that he trusted that the good work which had been commenced would progress to completion. The more thoroughly the works of the mediæval architects were studied, the more manifest their beauties became—inventive genius and constructive skill were alike displayed. Within a very short time men highest in authority had believed and taught that, picturesque and beautiful as these works were, they were the result of caprice and chance, whereas late researches had proved that little had been left to chance—the whole was the result of a system of geometrical proportion, even yet not thoroughly mastered. In no building was the genius of the early architects shown more fully than in the church which was the object of their care, and which all England were interested in preserving. If the spirit of the present age was opposed to the erection of such elaborate and costly structures, at least we should preserve and hand down to our children those which our forefathers have left us.—*Builder*.

THE TOTAL LOSS OF THE "FINN McCOLL" SCOTCH STEAMER.—On Tuesday, intelligence respecting the loss of the above vessel reached LONDON. It appears, from the sworn depositions of Robert Gellatly, the master, that on the morning of the 29th ult., being on a voyage from Liverpool to Youghal, when on the Tasker Rock, the vessel struck on a sunken rock, not laid down in the charts, and became fixed; a heavy gale blowing from the west-south-west, and a tremendous sea breaking over the vessel, all the attempts made to get her off proved fruitless; fortunately, some of the crew succeeded in reaching the Tasker Rock, and a line having been passed, the remainder of the crew and passengers, their personal effects, and some of the ship's stores, were got on the rock, and tents made with a couple of sails. The coast-guard boats came to their assistance, but they were unable to get them off the rock before Sunday. The *Finn McColl* belonged to Kirkcubright, and had a cargo of Indian corn, consigned to Mr. J. Fisher, of Youghal.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ambubalarum colligia, pharmacopole,
Mendil, mime, balatrone: hoc genus omne
Mostum ac sollicitum est. HORAT. Sat. I.

THERE was a short conversation in the House of Commons last week, between Sir Robert Inglis and Sir George Grey, that has excited considerable anxiety among those interested in the matter to which it has reference. It arose out of a question put by the former to the Home Secretary, inquiring the steps (if any) which the Government proposed adopting for the suppression of Racing Lotteries. The published reports of the discussion are very vague, and differ from each other with a remarkable uniformity. They all agree in this, however, that the reply augurs ill for the future fortunes of those speculations. Is the social value of the issue properly understood, or does not the public, rather, require information on the policy it involves? Sporting should seem to be a subject much less generally understood than might be expected, seeing that it is in some sort indigenous to this country. There are few among us who do not comprehend the process of "timing" an egg that is boiled for breakfast; and yet it was but the other day that one of the most distinguished law chiefs declared from the bench he had not the slightest idea what was meant by "timing" a race. Sporting is not sufficiently familiar to those not actually engaged in it—that must be the fact; and therefore it is convenient to put the question "Shall there be any more Derby Sweeps?" so that the Ayes and Noes may at least know the principle for or against which they vote.

The proposition has been already taken up with great earnestness by some of our contemporaries—not only in their advertising columns, which overflow with announcements of those schemes, but in special articles devoted to their advocacy. Their argument is simple and abstract—"The executive has no authority or right to interfere between the public and the agents it may select for its amusements."... However excellent in theory, this is wrong in fact—more especially in relation to the point before us. The scenes of these Sweeps are for the most part "houses of entertainment"—to which the use of cards is strictly forbidden—and there billiards may not be played without a particular license. But while one contends there should prevail an universal immunity of Sweeps, another holds it would be better to confine them to taverns and public-houses. The latter would be a monopoly, and therefore must not be engrafted on a proposition which insists that nobody has a right to interfere with anybody, as regards the mode of disposing of time or property. Now, is not this the real state of the matter? Has not the law at all times been extended to the protection of society against common gambling—and does not the racing lottery come within the spirit of the law? Does it promote inconvenient practices, and foster dangerous habits; or is it a harmless source of amusement, and an agent of wholesome social intercourse? Is it, or is it not, in short, one of those inventions that come within the letter of the statute against gambling—to say nothing of its more liberal interpretation? This is the question which the Legislature has to do with—it must act according to the law as it exists, or betray a public duty. Here, the matter at issue may be differently treated, and it may be asked, what effect has this new invention upon the National Sport of the Turf? A pernicious one—if making active enemies of those who, at worst, were its passive friends, is an evil effect; a mischievous one, if such be the consequence of turning a thing clean from the purpose of its institution: and racing the pastime, by means of Sweeps, has become racing the profession. At present, a scandal exists which cries out for settlement in one way or other. It should not be competent for one parish to proclaim the practice as a sin and a shame, and for another to permit it as a great public carnival.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

| LIVERPOOL CUP. | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6 to 1 agst Caurouch (t) | 7 to 1 agst Executor (t) | 10 to 1 agst Prince Charlie |
| 10 to 1 agst Crozier | 12 to 1 agst Diplomast | 15 to 1 agst Hydrangas |
| 11 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t) | 13 to 1 agst Chat | 16 to 1 agst Gaiety |
| GOODWOOD STAKES. | | |
| 2 to 1 agst The Hero | 4 to 1 agst Van Tromp | 5 to 1 agst Cossack |
| 10 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman | 20 to 1 agst Elthron (t) | 30 to 1 agst Borneo |
| 20 to 1 agst Honeycomb (t) | 25 to 1 agst Uriel | 50 to 1 agst Cracow |
| ST. LEGER. | | |
| 6 to 4 agst Surplice (t) | 3 to 1 agst Springy Jack | 6 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland |

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING—TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft.
Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalia, 8st 4lb (F. Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Banshee, 8st 4lb (J. Marson) 2

The July Stakes, of 50 sovs. each.
Lord Eglinton's The Flying Dutchman (Marlow) 1
Colonel Peel's Sister to Iodine (Nat) 2

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h. ft. for colts.
Lord Eglinton's The Flying Dutchman (Marlow) 1
Colonel Peel's Cracow (Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.
Lord Clifden's St. Antonio (Robinson) 1
Mr. Hobson's Passion Flower (Sly) 2

The Town Plate of 50 sovs, with the Perram Donation of 30 added.
Mr. Barne's Sotterley (Nat) 1
Lord Exeter's Swordplayer (Bartholomew) 2

THURSDAY

The Grosvenor Stakes of 100 sovs each, &c.
Sir C. Monck's Vanguard 1
Field-Marshal Grosvenor's colt by Cotherstone 2

Handicap for Three-year-olds, &c.
Duke of Rutland's St. Ann 1
Lord Exeter's Carissima 2

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs each, &c., for two-yr-olds.
Mr. Payne's Farthingale 1
Mr. Mostyn named Czarina 2

CHESS.

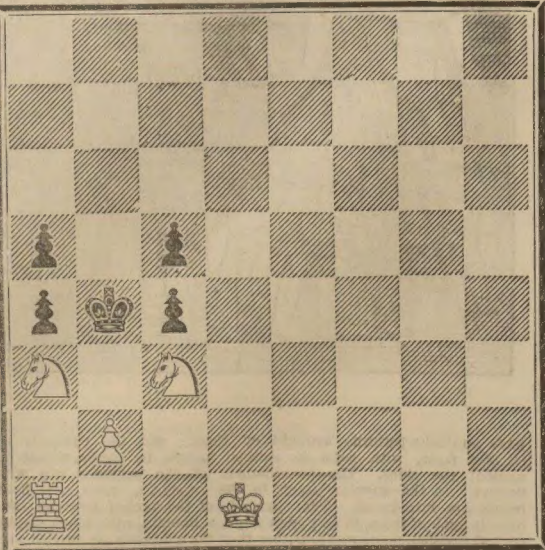
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S." Everton.—With K Kt and Bishop against a King alone you can force check mate from any position.
"Economist."—Many thanks for the endeavours, but a mere child at Chess could hardly miss so simple a mate.
"J. R. E."—Always acceptable.
"R. P. T."—You cannot do better than enter your name as a subscriber to the Berlin Schachzeitung. Of the Dutch Chess magazine, Sissa, we know nothing, but are told that it is entirely made up from the pages of the Schachzeitung.
Solutions by "M.P." "Soprattutto," "J. V." "D. S. M." "W. R." "Epsilon," "Glasgow Chess Club," "H. K. A." "J. F. W." "Dublin," "W. S. B." "P. N. W." "A. C." "Woolwich," "G. A. H." "A. T." "F. W. G." "Gilbertson," "C. A. M. K." "W. L." "F. G. R." are correct. Those by "X. C. S." "A. B. C." "Milo," "W. S." "Eillet," are wrong.
** Our Chess Enigmas, and several Answers to Correspondents, are unavoidably postponed.

PROBLEM NO. 233.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

MATCH AT CHESS BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (Amsterdam).
10. P to Q B 5th
BLACK (London).
London to play.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Extension Bill, the Joint Stock Companies Bill, and the Imprisonment for Debt (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. The report of the Protection of Females Bill was received. The Commons Enclosure Bill was read a third time and passed. THE NAVY.—The Earl of Auckland, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, stated that it was the intention of the Admiralty to give good-conduct warrants to the marines as well as to the navy.—Earl GREY, with reference to a petition from Mr. Shrapnell, the son of the late General Shrapnell, the inventor of the shell bearing his name, praying for further reward, stated that the subject had been frequently under the consideration of the Board of Ordnance, and it was their opinion, inasmuch as General Shrapnell had received a pension of £1200 a year, that no further remuneration should be granted. On the motion of Lord REDSDALE, some amendments were made in the standing orders of the House.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

SLIGO ELECTION.—On the motion of Mr. O. Gore, a petition presented in May last, complaining of a contemplated compromise as to proceedings on the Sligo election petition, was referred to the Committee of Privileges. MILITARY HONOURS.—Mr. F. MAULE, in reply to Colonel Dunne, observed, with regard to the distribution of medals to the survivors of those troops who were engaged in the affair of St. Sebastian, that the medals would be limited to the survivors of those actually in the trenches, or who took part in the storming.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Sugar Duties, and the first set of resolutions having been put, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved as an amendment that the duty on West India Muscovado sugar, should, from the 5th instant, be 10s. per cwt., instead of 13s., as contemplated by the resolution; his intention being, if that amendment was carried, further to move that the duty on foreign sugar of the same class be continued at 20s., the same to continue for a period of three years.

Mr. B. COCHRANE contended that the West India colonists were entitled to the small boon proposed by Sir J. Pakington, on the grounds of good faith and justice.

Mr. SPOONER supported the amendment, not as a question of protection or right, but as the only proposition that had been brought forward which would have the effect of checking the increase of slavery.

Mr. GOSNOLD argued that the plan of reducing the duty on colonial sugars to 10s., and of continuing the duty on foreign sugars at 20s., was an economical plan.

Mr. Mangles, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Oswald spoke in favour of the amendment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed it on the grounds that it would increase the price to the consumers, and that it would cause a loss of several hundred thousand pounds to the revenue.

Mr. M. GIBSON condemned all attempt at giving protection to the colonists. Mr. T. BARING objected to the course pursued by the Government, of proposing to do as little for the colonies as possible when forced to do something. He urged the claims of the colonies to assistance, and supported Sir J. Pakington's proposal.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to risk a loss to the revenue of £960,000 a year, which the amendment before the committee would involve neither could he agree to leave the colonies in a state of uncertainty as to what might be their fate at the end of three years.

Mr. DISRAELI did not think the opinion of the noble Lord, on the question of revenue, of much weight, remembering his calculations on that subject made in the early part of the year. The question before the committee was whether they were prepared to give to the colonists that assistance which could enable them to compete with slave-owning countries. The evidence taken before the Sugar Committee demonstrated that the difference in the cost of sugar produced by free labour and slave-labour was 16s., and it was for the committee to determine if the proposal of 10s. differential duty was sufficient. The measure proposed by the Government was remedial only of the blunders of the Act of 1846, but was no remedy for the distresses of the colonies. The hon. gentleman concluded by adducing the evidences of that reaction from the free trade delusion which he had predicted in 1846.

Mr. VILLIERS opposed the amendment, and challenged the composition of the Sugar Committee.

Lord G. BENTINCK read the names of the committee, showing that there were only three known Protectionists on it, the rest being either pledged Free-traders or gentlemen whose opinions were not known.

Mr. CARDWELL made some explanations, and the committee divided—for Sir J. Pakington's proposal, 169; against it, 231; majority against the motion, 62. Mr. GLADSTONE suggested to the Government the advisability of taking a temporary resolution to continue the present duties for a short time, so as to enable the House to deliberate calmly on the whole scheme submitted by the Government for the relief of the colonies. It was then half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and there were several amendments to be considered, and it would be impossible to settle the duties before Thursday, the 5th instant.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, as he found it would be impossible to pass his resolutions in time to give them effect on the 5th instant, he would not press them further then, but would propose that the Chairman report progress, and obtain leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the city of London, and four from the town of Reading, complaining of the great increase of juvenile offenders. His Grace urged the necessity of taking some measures on this important subject.—Earl GREY said that boys from the prison of Parkhurst had been sent out as apprentices to Western Australia, but argued against putting these juvenile delinquents on a footing with the children of honest parents.

After some other petitions had been presented, the Game Certificates for Killing Hares Bill was read a third time and passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There was an early sitting from noon to four o'clock. INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on the Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the provision of the bill to England and Ireland. After a discussion in which the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, Mr. NAPEL, and several other Hon. Members took part, a motion was made to adjourn the debate, which was ultimately agreed to without a division.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock, when it again met, and Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to ask her Majesty's Ministers whether any despatches had arrived from the West Indies by the last mail.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.—Mr. BANKES moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Railway Board; and a debate having taken place, the ministers succeeded in defeating the motion by a majority of 11.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Mr. URQUHART having risen to move "That, in the opinion of this House, interference in the internal government of other countries is detrimental to the interests, and derogatory to the honour of this country, as well as to the interests and honour of the countries in behalf of which such intervention is assumed to be exercised; that this practice of intervention has led to or excused the increase of the military and naval establishments, and thereby of the public expenditure, to the great oppression of her Majesty's subjects, and particularly of the class which depends on daily labour for daily food," was proceeding to develop the question, when it was ascertained that only thirty members were present, and an adjournment therefore took place at a quarter past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock. The Parliamentary Proceedings Adjournment Bill was, after a short discussion, read a second time.

The Sites for Churches (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate upon the repeal of the Union led to some discussion between Sir B. Hall, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Keogh, of a personal character. The motion was agreed to.

HORSHAM BOUGH.—Mr. BANKES moved the second reading of the Horsham Borough Bill, which he said had been introduced by Lord J. Russell, and ought to be proceeded with, or the order relating to it quashed.—Sir G. GREY thought it would be better to postpone the second reading of the bill until the 10th of the hon. member for the Flint Boroughs should have been disposed of.—After some conversation, in which Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Hume, Mr. Forbes, Mr. D'Eyncourt, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Sir De Lacy Evans, took part, the debate was adjourned, without a division, until that day week.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Administration of Justice Bills (Nos. 1 and 2), and the Protection of Justices from Vexatious Actions Bill passed through committee. The Ecclesiastical Unions and Divisions of Parishes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—ADJOURNED DEBATE. The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion was resumed by Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, who supported the motion.—Mr. SERJEANT TALFOURD strongly opposed the motion.

In the debate that ensued, Mr. COBURN ably advocated the extension of the suffrage.

On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 351 to 84.—Adjourned.

At a full Court of the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, held on Thursday, the vacancies in the Council were filled up by the election of Mr. Bransby Cooper, Mr. Skey, and Mr. Sraford.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.—The business of the French Legation is still transacted at the establishment in Manchester-square. The staff is entirely a new one, all the appointments under the monarchy having ceased. M. de Lenny, who was, previously to the Revolution, a Marquis in the Peerage of France, is Chargé d'Affaires. He was for many years French Minister at Hamburg. There are, as before, two secretaries, one of them, M. de Motherot, who was formerly Count Charles Motherot, being son of a late Peer of France by a sister of Lamarque, to whom he is consequently nephew. There is also a chancellor and attachés, making six in all. In other respects, the smallness of the establishment presents a striking contrast to the size of the residence of the Republican Legation.

A THOUGHT AMID REVOLUTIONS.

LEND me thine eyes, Posterity! A cloud Gathers between my vision and the men Whose voices echo o'er this breathing world. Lend me thy sight, lend me thy placid heart, Free of this mean contemporaneous scorn, That I may love the true men of to-day, That I may reverence the good and wise, That I may know what mighty spirits walk Daily and hourly in my company, Or jostle shoulders in the common crowd—The thinkers and the workers of the time.

I'm sick of Hatred, Apathy, and Scorn, And all the blinding dust which Envy stirs, To shroud the living lustre from my sight. Lend me thine eyes, grateful Posterity! Upon the hill-tops let me stand alone, Companion of the vastness, and keep watch Upon the giants passing to and fro—Small to the dwellers in the vale beneath, But great to me. O just Posterity! I strive to penetrate thy thought—to soar Above the narrow precincts of to-day, And judge what men, now wanting crusts of bread, Shall in thy book stand foremost honour-crown'd;

What scorn'd and persecuted wretchedness Shall shine the jewel on a nation's brow; And what unfriended genius, jeer'd, impugn'd, Shall fill the largest niche of Pantheons. I would behold, daily, for my delight, The clear side of the greatness; the full size, Shape, glory, majesty of living men. Why should our meanness dim these orbs of heaven? Why should our malice dwarf the giant's height? Our scorn make black the white robes of the sage? Our dull indifference with deadly fumes Make drowsy the slow eyes of living crowds? Lend me thy sight! I will see marvels yet—Gold 'mid the dust, and jewels in the mire.

CHARLES MACKAY.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Towards the conclusion of last week's financial article, it was stated that the speculation was all for the "rise." The truth of this assertion has been abundantly verified by the rapid and continuous advance in all descriptions of British securities since Saturday last. Consols, which closed at 85 on that day, have risen nearly 3 per cent., with every prospect of further improvement. The great cause of this sudden movement is the abundance of money, increased by the payment of the dividends, and the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the deficiency in the revenue would only be about half a million, instead of two millions, as formerly anticipated. Relieved thus from the anticipations of any funding operations, with a market glutted with money, added to the comparatively firm attitude of the Government in France, and the absence of any exciting news from the other states of Europe, there is little to excite surprise at speculation tending upward. Political causes have alone tended to repress prices hitherto, the state of money for months past having been in favour of an advance; and although there yet remains disturbing elements sufficient to render the peace of Europe indefinitely insecure, yet, compared with the past, present events are remarkably tame. As is usual with a reaction, business becomes suddenly animated, and quotations were so continuously on the advance, that the parties for a "fall" withdrew. Consols on Monday quoted at closing, 85½; on Tuesday, 85½; on Wednesday, 86½; and on Thursday advanced to 87½. The weekly committee of the Bank separating, however, without making any reduction in the rate of interest, as had been anticipated, caused a slight reduction for the first time during the week, Consols receding to 87½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents have fully shared in the improvement, as well as Reduced. Exchequer Bills have not advanced in quite an equal ratio, nor India Bonds. Prices at the close of the week were steady, with a buoyant market, as the annexed list will show:—Bank Stock, 191; Reduced Annuities, 87½; 3 per Cent. Consols Annuities, 86½ ex div.; New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, 88; Long Annuities (to expire Jan., 1860), 8 13-16ths; India Bonds (£1000), 21 prem.; ditto (under £1000), 19 prem.; Consols for Opening, 87½; Exchequer Bills: £1000, June, 34 prem.; £1000, March, 40 prem.; £500, June, 30 prem.; £500, March, 37 pr.; Small, June, 30 prem.

The Foreign Market, as the week advanced, became more animated, and prices gradually crept up. The extreme range has been in Mexican, which on Monday closed at 17 for Money, and is now 17½. Portuguese Four per Cents, from 17 to 17½; Spanish Five per Cents, from 12 to 12½; Three per Cents, from 21½ to 22½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, from 43½ ex div. to 45½ ex div.; Four per Cent. Certificates, 67 to 69½.

The Share Market is firmer, but at present there is little indication of any speculative movements. Prices at closing are:—Brazilian Bonds, 68; Danish Bonds, 182½, 3 per Cent., 67; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 23½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 14½; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, 4½, int.; Bristol and Exeter, Thirlds, 14½; Caledonian, 31½; Chester and Holyhead, 19½; Ditto, Preference, 14½; Eastern Counties, 15; East Lancashire, New Quarters, 4½; Ditto, 6 per Cent. Preference, Quarters, 2½; East Lincolnshire, 21½ ex div.; Great Northern, 6½ ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24; Great Western, 91; Ditto, ½ Shares, 51½; Ditto, ½ Shares, 20; Hull and Selby, 100; Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ Shares, 37; Ditto, ½ Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 8½; Ditto, Sixteenths, 5½; Ditto, Thirlds, (Reg.), 8; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 6 per Cent., 3; Leeds and Thirsk, New, 9½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 32½; Ditto, Preference, Consolidated, 5 per Cent., 45; Ditto, 6 per Cent., 2½; London and North-Western, 127; Ditto, New, 9; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; London and South-Western, 48½; Ditto, New, £50, 35½; Ditto, Thirlds, 23½; Midland, 106½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 15½, 1; Ditto, Consol. Bristol, and Birmingham, Six per Cent. 119½; North British, 23½; Ditto, Half Shares, 10; Ditto, Quarters, 5½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Eight per Cent. Pref., 10½; South-Eastern, 25½; Ditto, No. 2, 12½; Ditto, No. 4, Thirlds, 6½, 1; South Wales, 8½; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 27; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 31½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 32½; Ditto, Original New, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 17½; Do., No. 2, 11½; Ditto G.N.E. Preference, 9½ ex div.; York and North Midland, 70; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 4½; Namur and Liege, 2½; Northern of France, 5½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 24; Paris and Lyons, 3½; Paris and Orleans, 29; Rouen and Havre, 9½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Some realising on the high prices caused a reaction yesterday. Consols quoted 86½ to 87½ for the Opening. The Foreign Market was steady, and in shares there was a very limited amount of business.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the works on this line, between the proposed terminus at King's-cross and Copenhagen-fields, and between Barnet and Finchley, were resumed, having been discontinued during the monetary panic of 1847. A considerable portion of the works between Peterborough and London is executed, the heavy parts, that, if altogether suspended, would have materially retarded the opening of the through line, having been carried on. The line from Gainsborough by Lincoln, Boston, and Peterborough, together with the East Lincolnshire line from Boston to Grimsby, and between Doncaster and the West Riding of Yorkshire, are nearly complete, and are expected to open for public traffic during the present month. A great many of the navvies (1200 in number) were being suddenly thrown out by the water breaking into excavations for the Sunderland docks, are now finding employment on this line.

The iron trade of the Birmingham district is at the present moment in an extremely depressed state. At the preliminary meeting of iron-masters, held at Steppenny on the 29th ult., it was resolved to reduce the price of iron 30s. per ton.

A VESSEL, named the *Lady M'Naughten*, arrived in the Docks from Port Adelaide, South Australia, has brought 315 packages of wheat, of Australian produce. This vessel also brought, in addition to a large general cargo of Australian productions, 400 tons weight of copper ore.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM THE INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM.—We have the painful duty to record the sudden death, in London, of Mr. Walter Samuel Badger, of Rotherham, solicitor, from the fatal effects of the above new and most powerful agent. On Saturday last, an inquest was held in the parish of St. Pancras, before Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner for the county of Middlesex, to inquire into the circumstances attending this painful event. From the evidence, it appeared that in the afternoon of Friday, the 30th ult., the deceased left the chambers of his brother, in Essex-court, Temple, to keep an appointment with Mr. Robinson, the eminent dentist, residing at 7, Gower-street, Bedford-square. Mr. Robinson was about to extract one of the teeth of the deceased, when he requested that chloroform should be administered to him. This request being complied with, the deceased inhaled the chloroform in the usual manner, for a few inspirations only. He then told Mr. Robinson that it was very pleasant, but not strong enough. Mr. Robinson was about to obtain a fresh supply of the chloroform, when the head and arm of the deceased fell, and he died instantaneously without uttering a word, and without a struggle. On a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Dr. Waters, of South Crescent, Bedford-square, and other medical gentlemen, it appeared that the deceased had disease of the heart. The opinion of the medical men was that his death had been occasioned by the stoppage of the heart's action, produced by the inhalation of chloroform, but this result would not have arisen in case the system had been free from disease. A verdict to the above effect was returned by the jury. The deceased, who is the youngest son of Thomas Badger, Esq., Coroner of Rotherham, was in his twenty-third year, and had been admitted as a solicitor only about fifteen months ago. He was of a most kind and amiable disposition, frank and unaffected in his bearing, and has left behind him a memory endeared by many happy recollections.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The present week's arrival of English wheat coastwise has been decidedly on the increase, but the supply by land carriage has been small. To-day the show of samples of both red and white was very moderate, yet the demand, arising from the absence of the principal buyers, was in a very sluggish state, at Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat, exceedingly little business was done, yet the importers, who are somewhat unsettled—would not submit to lower prices. Nearly 15,000 quarters of foreign barley have come to hand. This large supply had a depressing influence upon the trade, and to effect large sales, 1s per quarter less money must have been submitted to by the holders. In malt next to nothing was doing, with a full average supply on offer. The supply of foreign oats exceeded 15,000 quarters, hence the oat trade was heavy, at 6d per quarter decline. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and flour were a very slow inquiry. In prices, however, we have no alteration to notice.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 4500; barley, 730; oats, 3170. Irish: wheat, —; barley, —; oats, 660 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4230; barley, 14,550; oats, 26,450 quarters. Flour, 3010 sacks and — barrels; malt, 5000 quarters.

English: wheat, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 53s; ditto, white, 50s to 58s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 23s to 30s; distilling ditto, 25s to 30s; malted ditto, 30s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 55s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 51s; Kingston and Ware, 55s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto 22s to 25s; Troughal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 21s to 24s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, 40s to 42s; grey peas, 35s to 38s; mangle, 35s to 38s; white, 35s to 37s; bollers, 37s to 40s per quarter. Town-made flour, 41s to 48s; Suffolk, 35s to 38s; Stockton and Yorkshires, 31s to 38s per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 27s per barrel; Baltic —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business is doing in this market, that prices are almost nominal.

Lined, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempeeds, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 16s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 9s 0½; tares, 5s 6d to 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, £30 to £34 per last of ten quarters; Lined cakes, English, £12 10s to £13 0s; ditto foreign, £8 to £8 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 10s to £5 10s per ton; suns, 70s to 75s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 2d; barley, 30s 5d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 30s 2d; beans, 30s 8d; peas, 37s 2d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 47s 7d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 20s 9d; rye, 29s 6d; beans, 37s 4d; peas, 37s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 6d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d.

Tea.—Small public sales have taken place this week. Fine parcels sold steadily, at full prices, but all other kinds were a slow sale. Privately, the demand is far from active.

Sugar.—On the whole, this market has ruled somewhat inactive since our last report. In prices, however, we have no material alteration to report.

Coffee.—For all kinds of coffee the demand has been in a sluggish state. The quotations have undergone no material alteration.

Rice.—This article has ruled firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency.

Provisions.—For Dutch butter the demand is steady, at an improvement in value of 2s per cwt. Fine marks are selling at 84s to 88s; good, 70s to 82s; and inferior and surplus, 66s to 74s per cwt. The stock of Irish butter being large, viz. 12,000 firkins more than at the corresponding period in 1847, the trade is dull, at a reduction of 10s to 12s per cwt. Carlow, Clontarf, and Kildenny, landed, first, 85s to 88s; Cork, 83s to 86s; and Limerick and Waterford, 80s to 82s per cwt. English butter is firm, and prices have an upward tendency. Fine Dorset, 90s to 94s; good, 88s to 90s; fine Devon, 86s to 90s per cwt; fresh, 10s to 12s per dozen lbs. The best parcels of bacon have sold at full currencies, but all other kinds are neglected. Prime singled Waterford, landed, 70s to 75s; heavy, 68s to 70s; Belfast, sizable, 68s to 70s; and heavy, 64s to 66s per cwt. Bales and three middles, as also American bacon, has declined in value 4s per cwt.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. on the spot is a slow inquiry, at 41s 6d to 44s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 44s to 46s 6d net cash.

Oils.—For home consumption the demand is tolerably steady, but for export literally nothing is doing.

Spirits.—The market for rum continues heavy. We quote fair to fine at 3s 10d to 4s 8d for John's brand, over proof Jamaica. Brandy is 1d to 2d per gallon cheaper. Corn spirits steady, at late rates.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 18s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £3 18s to £4 12s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 10s per load. New meadow hay, £2 5s to £2 13s per load.

Coals (Friday).—Ord's Redhead, 12s; Brown's, 13s; Hedworth, 13s; Walker, 13s 9d; Belmont, 15s; Lambton, 15s 6d; and Ayr, 15s 6d.

Grain (Friday).—From all quarters our accounts respecting the appearance of the growing grain, which has made considerable progress during the present week, are very favourable; hence the demand for all kinds of hops is heavy, at almost nominal quotations. The duty is called at £195,000 to £200,000.—Sussex pockets, £2 18s to £3 2s; Weald of Kent, ditto, £2 4s to £3 1s; Mid and East Kent, ditto, £3 4s to £5 5s.

£13 5d (Friday).—The supply of mutton on sale to-day exceeding the wants of the buyers, and the weather being unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade was very dull, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of quite 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 4s per 8lbs. With foreign stock we were tolerably well supplied, and the arrival from Scotland amounted to 310 horned and polled Scots. Prime Down sheep moved off steadily at full rates of currency, viz. from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lbs; otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. For lambs the demand was very inactive, and in many instances the currencies had a downward tendency. Calves (the number of which was extensive) ruled heavy, at barely late rates. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows sold at from £15 to £18 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beans, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime large ones, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime small, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime large ones, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Downs, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse ones, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 10d. Suckling calves, 18s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 17d to 23s each. Total supplies:—beasts, 1069; cows, 142; sheep and lambs, 11,320; calves, 678; pigs, 310.

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PARIS AFTER THE INSURRECTION,

BY ALBERT SMITH.

(Illustrated from Sketches made on the spot, by the Author.)



present aspect of Paris, still in a state of siege, and every way in a condition the most deplorably fearful.

We found Boulogne tranquil enough. The town had sent its quantum of National Guards, and that was all. Beyond the paucity of visitors, which is remarkably apparent, and a few placards of the progress of events in Paris, and orders of the *sous-préfet* upon the walls, there was nothing to indicate any state of things different from the ordinary course. The shopkeepers complain bitterly of the aspect of things, and anticipate a sorry season—not only from lack of autumnal visitors, but the departure of several English families long resident there and at Capécure. They take no share in the politics of the day, and evidently wish that France was just as it used to be—at least, such was the opinion of one or two of the leading tradesmen with whom we conversed. The anxiety, also, of the hotel touts, who wait for the arrivals, to capture the few passengers that the boats bring over, shows that every one is more an object than ever to their employers.

The journey from Boulogne to Paris, by the Amiens Railway, is now made in seven hours and a half, including an hour for refreshment at the latter city, the first-class fare being six or seven and twenty francs. Just as we left there was great excitement in the Rue de l'Écu, owing to the return of the National Guard from Paris. They had bouquets of flowers stuck in the muzzles of their guns, and the women were decorating them with tricoloured favours, whilst a large crowd of friends and idlers surrounded them, singing "Mourir pour la Patrie" in grand chorus. We did not hear that they had sustained any loss.

The railway is not remarkable for scenery. From Boulogne to Abbeville, the right-hand side is entirely composed of large wastes of sand, and salt-water marshes, and the left is just as dreary in another way. Long straggling fields without hedges, interminable rows of poplars, and other skinny trees, and the horizon crowned by a windmill, may be taken as a fair picture of what you will see whenever you look out. This is fenced off from the rails in the most feeble manner; either by a slim railing that a sturdy flock of poultry could knock down by flying against, or what appears to be a few laths nailed by a single tack to the top of broomsticks driven a little way into the ground. You see few houses about, except in the little patches that form the villages, and wonder where the labourers live; they must evidently come a long way to their work. Another thing we observed was, that although we stopped at all the stations, nobody appeared to get in or out, albeit we waited a few minutes at each. Their signals for going on again appeared to be various—at one station they rang a sort of sheep-bell, blew a trumpet, and whistled all at once.

At Abbeville and at Amiens the same excitement prevailed as at Boulogne respecting the return of the Guard. All the population had evidently turned out to greet them; tricolour flags were flying and music playing; and the grand junction station at Amiens was filled with elegant women, all carrying bouquets to greet the return of their townsmen, who came up amidst loud cheers just as we started. The whole sight was as pretty a one as can well be conceived.

We arrived at Paris about eleven at night, and on the very first turning from the terminus found the city illuminated. Hitherto lights had been put outside the houses, as a precaution, but this night they had been turned to account as symbols of rejoicing. The effect was most beautiful. They do not illuminate with gas, or little glass lamps, as we do, but with pots of grease with a wick in the centre, with which they define the outlines of the principal buildings—hanging coloured lanterns—in this case mostly tricolour—from every available point. The whole city was sparkling with these lights. In the long streets they formed lines of coloured stars—fresh avenues opening every instant. Some of the windows were filled with candles; and in many of the thoroughfares the dirt was scooped out between the stones, and bits of candles set up in long rows against the pavement, or where it ought to be. And yet, after the first surprise at this dazzling scene, there was something ghastly in the very splendour; for Paris was at that moment one vast charnel-house. Dead and gory bodies choked up the hospitals, the churches, the ambulances, and the public buildings, in every quarter. There was scarcely a family from whose dwelling the gay lights had been hung out, who had not lost a friend or relation.

Guards stopped you at the corner of every street to demand a counter-sign, or examine your packages; and even in the darkest thoroughfares the watch-fires of the street bivouacs gleamed on nothing but swords and bayonets. The National Guard and the Garde Mobile were on duty everywhere; generally they were grouped about on



A GARDE MOBILE ON DUTY.

straw, in the open streets; but every sheltered spot, such as the portico of a church, or passage, or large *porte-cochère*, had been turned into a bivouac. Some of the Garde Mobile appeared mere boys. We noticed one little fellow fast asleep in the angle formed by one of the large stones set up against the walls of the houses, with his gun leaning above him (almost twice as tall as he was himself), and in the full light of two illumination pots. Others made rude beds of paving-stones and knapsacks, on which, thoroughly worn out, they appeared to be sleeping

soundly; and many were grouped round their watch-fires, smoking and talking. Beyond these nothing living was about except the rats, who marched about, as they ordinarily do, late at night in Paris, coming up from the drains under the edge of the pavement. One, near the Palais Royal, was evidently not at all put out by the city being under military law. He had been attracted by the smell of the provisions stuck on the bayonets of a stand of muskets, and was sitting up on his hind legs and sniffing at the bread, almost within reach of its owner. If the French rats are as daring, individually, as this one was, we can conceive the atrocities they would commit, as stated, if the *abattoirs* were taken away from them. The entire city was as quiet as the grave. Paris is never noisy after midnight, but now the silence was most impressive, broken only by the challenges, from time to time, of the sentinels. It was noisy enough, however, as soon as daybreak came on. From the earliest moment drums continued to beat all sorts of signals—never, to all appearance, ceasing, until the ear became almost un-

conscious of their rattling. We were about early, and the first curious sight that struck us was the interior of the Restaurant Colbert, where we had breakfast. It was entirely filled with soldiers: with the exception of ourselves, we did not see one civilian in the large room. Their noise, and talking, and clattering of knives and glasses,—the letting fall of their accoutrements, and loud laughter,—oaths, salutes, and recognitions from one table to another,—were perfectly stunning—much more than the drums; and we were glad to escape.

If the reader chances to be unacquainted with Paris, and will take the trouble to follow us on the map, he will see clearly the routes we took, so as to visit all the most prominent scenes of the late frightful carnage. In passing from the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs into the Palais Royal, we found the whole of the entry turned into a bivouac, and watched by the Garde Mobile. Straw was laid down in large quantities, on which the night sentinels were asleep. The large court between the large gallery and the Rue St. Honoré was occupied in the same manner; and the thoroughfares were scarcely passable for troops of the line, National and Marine Guards, and their eternal drums. Even several of the shops of the Palais Royal were emptied and turned into guard-rooms. Those that remained appeared to be doing but little business; indeed, the entire set of counters at one end of the Galerie d'Orléans were quite deserted. A shopkeeper in the Galerie de Valois complained sadly. After we had made a trifling purchase, he gave us a card, and said, "Sir, if you have any friends coming to Paris, tell them we will part with our goods for anything. We want money. Grand Dieu! how we want money!" We should be sorry to send our friends to Paris with the hopes of unequalled bargains, on the promise of a Palais Royal shopkeeper; but we believe the man spoke truth. Certainly, for our own part, it was always a mystery how the shops in this resort answered at all, for they all seemed to put forward wafer-stamps, eye-glasses, and bracelets as the staple articles of life; and now there is so little chance of visitors, who generally purchase their wares, coupled with their heavy rents, we think it must be a hard struggle

the persons of the wounded insurgents; at the Mairie of the 5th Arrondissement 35,000 francs; and so on, chiefly in gold; the pieces being, according to report, Napoleons, sovereigns, and Russian eagles.



BAKER'S SHOP, BATTERED BY CANNON.

Next to soldiers, one meets more funerals than anything else in the street. So many have perished that the services for the dead are going on all day long; and when we arrived at Notre Dame, the place was choked up with National Guards, who had attended the obsequies of a comrade. In addition, the crowds of people waiting at the gates of the Hotel Dieu, to see their wounded friends who were lying there, formed so dense a mass that it was difficult to fight one's way through them.



INSURGENT PRISONER.—DRAWN BY GAVARNI.

with them. The entire stocks of most of them were displayed in their shallow windows, the shelves in the shops being almost bare. Rising from the straw of the bivouacs were the pillars on which the amusements are generally announced; the last were those intended for Friday the 23rd ult., and on one of them—that of the Château des Fleurs—was advertised a buffo song, "Des Lampions!" to be given by a M. Mayer. There is a frightful association connected with the word. At one of the barricades the insurgents captured one of the guard, cut off his head, filled the mouth with pitch, and then putting a lighted match into it, held it up on a pike crying "Voici un joli lampion!"

From the Palais Royal we crossed to the Louvre. The court, usually a thoroughfare, was now shut up, and swarming with troops; others, in large numbers occupied the porch of St. Germain l'Auxerrois—the church from which the tocsin first sounded for the massacre of the Huguenots. All the pavement had been pulled up in front of this for a barricade; but the troops must have got good positions here. Whilst we were looking at the bivouac, a long line of National and Mobile Guards passed in marching order. Immediately behind the two drummers was the *vivandière*, a very comely young woman, carrying, however, a tub of a somewhat larger size than Jenny Lind or Cerito encumber themselves with. A Guard told us that she had been in the thick of the fighting at the Pont St. Michel, where the struggle was desperate, and never once flinched—aiding the wounded, giving "petites verres" to the combatants, and running here and there with cartridges, amongst a storm of bullets.

Crossing the quais and the Pont Neuf, which presented nothing out of the common way, except, as everywhere else, legions of military, we walked on to the Marché aux Fleurs, on the Quai Desaix. This may be said to have been the first point where the hard fighting of the Quartier Latin insurgents commenced: and it was on the adjoining bridge—the Pont au Change—that the cannon were planted to attack the establishment of *La belle Jardinière*, a great clothing mart. The houses bore fearful traces of the siege—blinds, windows, sign-boards, shutters, and doors all being blown to splinters. Under the trees of the flower-market another large body of guards had a bivouac; and they were making their toilet at the fountain, in which, also, a large dog was washing himself, who apparently belonged to the battalion. At a small shop a number of good-looking *grisettes* were hard at work making little tricolour rosettes and decorations, for which they found a ready sale. Everybody who went along the quai, if he carried the smallest parcel, was stopped and searched. A boy with a basket of cherries was amongst these; and the Garde Mobile would not be satisfied until he had turned them all out, and then put them carefully back again. This was because such cunning methods had been used to convey cartridges to the insurgents. Milk-cans with false bottoms, bottles, hollowed-out loaves, even women's back-hair, had been made available for this purpose during the insurrection. The children were also employed to carry the gold to the insurgents. Of this there appears to have been no lack, although where it came from remains, at present, the deepest mystery of all. In the hospital of La Pitié alone they found the sum of 159,000 francs upon

Those merely accustomed to the routine of casualties in the accident ward of an hospital cannot form the slightest idea of the extraordinary wounds of some of the patients here—several hurt, dying, and dead. In one case a bullet, evidently fired from the top of a house, had passed through the top of the skull, and came out below and behind the lower jaw; in another, the ball had entered at the temple, and carried away the eye in its course. In many instances a small blue spot alone betrayed the fatal wound—on the chest, the side, or the neck; and the number of strange cuts and slashes—the manner in which some of the bodies had been riddled by bullets and bayonets, and literally hacked to pieces by swords and knives—is beyond conception.

The passage of the Petit Pont to the Quartier Latin—that part of Paris, which, by analogy, we might designate as the Borough—was closed, so we went round by the Pont St. Michel (the bridge upon which the cannonade took place represented in your last Number) to the quay of the same name. Some of the sharpest fighting had taken place here, and traces were visible everywhere of bullets and artillery. The barricade at the end of the Rue St. Jacques had not been removed, and some of the stones marked off the bivouac of the guard. As in the



NATIONAL GUARDS MAKING UP FOR THE NIGHT.

Palais Royal and elsewhere, they were grouped about, some asleep, others furbishing up their appointments, and making a rough toilet. At evening, when we passed this place, they were preparing for their night's rest—if they could enjoy anything approaching to repose in the middle of such a ceaseless *charivari* as the drums and men kept up.

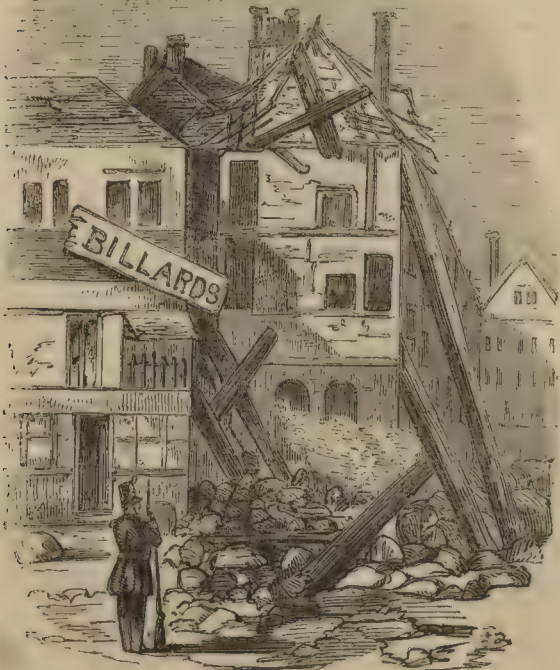
The scene was extremely picturesque: the lights of the watch-fires fitfully reddening the old architecture of this part of the city, above which the towers of Notre Dame were looming; the noise of the Seine always rushing through the narrow arches of the bridges; the men lying on the barricade itself even, and the constant challenges of the sentinels, altogether formed a picture seldom to be witnessed—never perhaps in Paris since the Middle Ages.



BEGINNING OF THE FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

It was not difficult to find out how fierce the attack and how desperate the resistance had been in the Rue St. Jacques. From its commencement up to the Place du Panthéon there were barricades every twenty yards, as well as at the corner of every street that opened into it. The thoroughfares of this part of Paris are very narrow and tortuous, sloping towards the river, and bounded by high houses. Some of the lanes running down from Thames-street, without foot-pavement, may give a rude idea of them. Hence the artillery never got fair play. It could only take the different points at wide angles; but, in consequence, the balls flew from one side of the street to the other, doing extraordinary execution. When the troops fired they got into the passages of the houses opposite; and thus the dwellings on each side of the way became, in a measure, fortresses. The street was white with the plaster and cement which they spread over the buildings in France; and the cannons brought down masses at times as large as the entire breadth of the house, scooping the stuff away as the balls flew across them. At a wine-shop, a man got considerable custom by allowing everybody who took a glass to touch a bullet which had lodged in the wainscot of his bar, after going through the head of an insurgent!

The journey along the Rue St. Jacques was rather scrambling than walking. The paving-stones of Paris are much larger than those used in London; they are perfect cubes, and about ten inches square; and when a length of twenty feet of these is torn up, they form formidable defences, not merely as foundations but to steady and keep down whatever may be upset, and added to the head. In some places, heaped against the shutters of the shops, their weight had broken through the entire windows. But, in spite of all this, wherever the *marchands* had a chance of displaying their wares, they had opened their establishments—some of them not boasting anything like even a simply broken pane of glass to the whole front. One of these was a cheap toy-shop, and there was nothing in the window but children's military toys: guns, swords, and spring pistols; military dolls and tin helmets; little cartridge-boxes, and small tricolour flags, labelled "Vive la République!" at one sous each, formed the wares. This was very characteristic, as also was the manner in which the children were playing at the corner of the Rue des Maturins. They had, with great labour, heaped together a few paving-stones and some rubbish from some new houses, and were attacking and scrambling over this model barricade with the most intense energy. Close by, where the ground had been cleared, another company of these little *gamins* were marching, 7 or 8 abreast, screaming "Mourir pour la patrie," having stuck a branch of dead wood into the ground with one of the above-mentioned little flags tied to it, as we imagined, a tree of liberty. Apropos of this, the "trees of liberty" so copiously planted about Paris are as sorry-looking a lot of timber as you could well see. They are miserably skinny poplars, decked out with apparently every tawdry scrap of red, or blue, or white rag that came to hand; and the impression they create is far more ridiculous than ennobling. As to "Liberty," according to the French notion, it appears to be sitting with your head at the muzzle of a cannon, on a barrel of gun-powder, in the centre of a circle of armed police. What their idea of "Fraternity" is, the present fearful struggle has shown; and their "Equality" was illustrated to us by the abuse of a sturdy beggar in the Palais Royal, who, because we replied "Va t'en" somewhat sharply to his importunities, growled out, "You are a pretty fellow to say 'Va t'en' to a man like yourself, in that manner. We are all equal now. 'Va t'en,' indeed!"

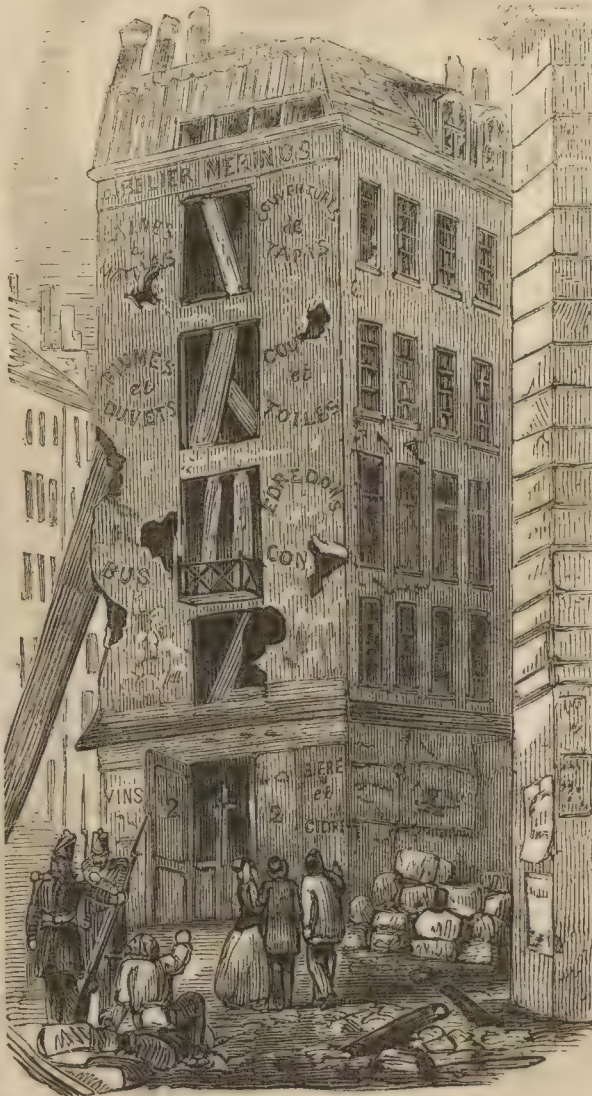


HOUSE DESTROYED BY CANNON, PLACE DE LA BASTILLE.

And he was proceeding to insult us, when the waiter at the Café de la Rotonde, who did not enter into all the glories of the Republic, ordered him off.

Returning by the Rue de la Harpe from the Pantheon, which is sadly knocked about and battered, we were glad to see that the venerable Hôtel de Cluny stood unhurt amidst the thickest of the contest. Troops were, however, passing in and out, forming a strange contrast to its usual venerable quietude. All the narrow streets, between this and the river—wretched lanes of tall houses, no broader than the thoroughfares in the "Rookery," where New Oxford-street now stands—were guarded at each end by the Mobile Guard. Only the residents were allowed to pass; and all these were examined on their way.

We then kept along the quais on the left bank of the river, and crossed the Pont des Arts, from which the toll has been removed to the Place du Carrousel. The Carrousel was full of troops, and the place was constantly crossed by small parties of guards conducting prisoners to their confinement. We are indebted to the pencil of M. Gavarni for an illustration of this scene. It was curious to see the large gateways of the former palace bearing the inscription "Hôtel des Invalides Civiles." There was no thoroughfare through the centre as usual, nor is any one allowed to enter the gardens. The long vault under the terrace that runs parallel to the river had been turned into a dungeon; and here the living were incarcerated with the dead, in every stage of decomposition, and fired at immediately if they approached the grating. At last the emanations became so powerful, that this dreadful place was cleared out, as the authorities feared that typhus fever would attack the patients in the Tuileries.



THE CORNER HOUSE, FAUBOURG ST. ANTOINE.

Between the Tuileries and the Boulevards there is little to show that anything unusual has taken place, the English quarters of the Rue de la Paix, Rue de Rivoli, and Boulevard des Capucins wearing their usual character. But keeping along the line, as the Porte St. Martin was approached, the traces of the insurrection increased. The rough manner in which the paving-stones of some of the barricades had been replaced, the shattered walls and windows, and splintered blinds, were fearful evidences of the struggle. At the Château d'Eu a regular camp was formed. All the length of the open space before the Théâtre Historique, nearly from the Ambigu, on past the crowd of theatres to the site of the house from which Fieschi fired the infernal machine, looked like a battle-field—covered with very tight, clean little tents, exactly of the shape of those in children's boxes of toys. In addition to these, the troops were bivouacked about, and the entire footpath for some distance was occupied by the horses of the cavalry, their heads tied together, as at fairs, and their accoutrements placed in heaps in the road behind them. The poor animals, who all looked sadly jaded and dirty, had completely barked the acacias on either side of the Boulevards—planted there to take the place, in time, of the fine trees cut down. These also will now die; so that it will be many years before this once peculiarly attractive part of Paris will appear as it did formerly. All the money and labour in the world cannot reproduce its foliage.

In the Passage de Panorama several smart-looking girls were selling small bouquets. One of these, we were told, might be seen in the middle of the day dressed in the most elegant promenade costume of the fashion; but, towards evening, she assumed her griselette's attire to sell flowers on the Boulevards. She does not ask you to buy, but sticks them into your button-hole with her own slender fingers, and you cannot do otherwise than keep the bouquet. She was fluttering among the Guards in great spirits, giving witty and good-tempered replies to their addresses right and left. But, as everywhere else, the Gardes Mobiles were the favourites. None could resist her "Prenez un bouquet, mon beau Mobile!" or "Permettez-moi, que je vous fleurisse!" and, consequently, every one of the troop who came through the passage was similarly decorated.

Along the Boulevard du Temple, and so on to the Place de la Bastille, every turning and corner disclosed ruins and remains of barricades.



NATIONAL GUARD AND FLOWER-GIRL.

The new houses in course of building were in some instances utterly destroyed, and all the blinds were more or less shattered by bullets. Cannon-balls had cut off angles and gone through walls, or carried away doors, windows, balconies, and chimneys, in a most extraordinary manner. There was a barricade at the end of every thoroughfare, however small, and the main road was in some places just passable.

But it was in the Place de la Bastille, at the openings of the terrible Faubourg St. Antoine and Rue de la Roquette, that the most complete ruin and extermination had been carried out. It was here that the tremendous barricade had been raised, an engraving of which appeared in your Journal of last week: here the possession of every house had been fought for, hand to hand; and the bayonets and guns had been thrown aside for the mortars, rockets, and shells. It is scarcely possible, even with the aid of engravings, to picture the frightful appearance of this stronghold of the insurgents. On the left of the Rue de la Roquette, some houses have been entirely knocked down into heaps of white rubbish; others had been fired, and were now smoking, their ruins propped up with large beams; whilst all along the *faubourg* the most unlimited destruction had gone on. The French houses are not built with bricks, but appear to be made of "grouting," paving-stones, lumps of chalk, and gypsum, all mortared together, and plastered over with stucco. Hence a cannon-ball does extraordinary mischief, crashing through and breaking down an entire wall in its progress. The Place de la Bastille was filled with idlers, soldiers, workmen, and grisettes, commenting upon or relating the events of the four days, and pointing



A DRIVE ON THE BOULEVARD IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

out the chief points of attack. Of these the corner house of the *faubourg* appears to have been the principal. Its lower part was occupied by a wine-merchant; and the upper floors by a dealer in wool fabrics, feathers, and bed furniture. Never did we see such entire destruction. The whole of the floors were propped up, to keep them all from crashing through to the ground. The cannon-balls had gone perfectly through the walls, and went into the house beyond; and all the spouts, iron railings, and pillars had been knocked about like straws. The whole mass threatened every moment to tumble down altogether into the streets. The BelleFermière—a large silk and linen establishment opposite—had been entirely gutted by the artillery; and the house at the left of the Rue de la Roquette, which had been blown to dust, presented a curious sight. High up on one of the walls, the fire-place, or rather stove, alone was left hanging by its chimney, and on each side of it were two pictures, apparently untouched, as was a looking-glass!

From this spot to the Barrière de Vincennes the road was a series of barricades. A few hack carriages were toiling along it, but the journey must have been indescribably painful both to horse and rider; for the pavement had been roughly put down, as elsewhere, and the vehicles had to be pulled over heaps of granite, and dragged through holes and sloughs of white mud; now driving along the footway, amongst the people, and then with one wheel deep in the gutter and the other on the *trottoir*, until it is really marvellous how they contrived to get on at all. Here and there one might be seen firmly locked in some *fix*, without any chance of delivery; but the greater part contrived to scuffle and scramble on to the barrier.



BARRICADE AFTER THE FIGHT—CHILDREN AT PLAY.

We returned by the outer boulevards to the gate facing the entrance to Pere la Chaise. In these all the trees had been hacked down, and thrown across the road, the greater part of them being very fine ones, growing immediately under the walls of Paris. This part must have been the last hope of the St. Antoine mob, in their retreat to the country. All was now perfectly tranquil. Some little children were playing at see-saw on the boughs, or climbing about them at the old game of "barricades," unnoticed by the sentinel; and at the wine-shops which bordered the route—every house being one—Gardes Mobiles, peasants, and workmen were discussing their "bottle at eight sous," and canvassing the events of the insurrection; whilst the pertinacious urchins who cry the newspapers had carried their enterprise even to this *banlieue*, and stunned you with their cries, with as much energy as if they had been bawling in the Palais Royal.

Apart from the interest associated with the late dreadful struggle, we should expect that Paris is about the worst place that anybody would choose to be in just at present. Up to last Sunday there were no amusements of any kind going on. The Hippodrome opened in the afternoon, but was thinly attended, the people finding a gratuitous and more imposing spectacle in the troops, who were constantly pouring into Paris by the Barrière de l'Etoile and down the Champs Elysées. It was said that in the evening there were upwards of 300,000 armed men in the capital. A ball was announced at the Chaumière; but the report of the state of the streets after nine, the people shot from windows, and by sentinels for forgetting the password, were not inducements to be out after the *rétraite* had been beaten.

The eye aches with the constant sight of soldiers, bayonets, and half-accoutred guard; and the unceasing riot of the drums, which go on from morning until night, is perfectly bewildering. Liters' cure, the drama, and the arts are at a perfect stand-still: the large hotels are three parts empty; the shops make what display they can with their old articles; and signs of death and mourning are apparent in every direction. You mistrust the prawns in Chevet's window; and do not like to plunge into a *restaurant*, so thinly are they attended. Add to this the dark uncertainty and suspicion that hangs about the city, throwing a general gloom over everything, and you may conceive that, knowing this, whatever your determination may be to go abroad this autumn, your trip will certainly not be in the direction of the hapless city of Paris. Its miserable state will haunt the visitor by day and by night, we are convinced, long after he has quitted it.



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SHIRTS.—WHITELOCK and SON, 166,
Strand, solicit the attention of Gentlemen to the very superior
Shirts they supply. They are made from the most improved
patent long cloth, fine linen fronts, &c., with all the modern improve-
ments in style, very best work, and guaranteed fit; also, all fine
Linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 14s. 6d. One sent as sample, free, upon
receipt of the amount, and is added as part payment of carriage.
The material is in the neck, chest, and wrist, taken tight.
Every size kept ready washed, from boys' upwards.

THE SALE OF BLACK SILKS, MANTLES,
MILLINERY, MOURNING ATTIRE, &c. &c., commenced on
Monday, the 3rd instant, and will continue Daily, from 11 to 6, till the
greater part of the Stock is disposed of, and the alterations com-
menced. —Messrs. COOK and CO., Family Mourning Warehouses, 246,
248, Regent-street, London, July 5, 1848.

WEDDING ORDERS and INDIA OUTFITS
executed in the first style of fashion at Mrs. NORTON'S Show
Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen
and Under Clothing, Dress Gowns, Robes a la Reine, in Mus-
lin, Print, Silk, and Printed Plaid; with a beautiful variety of Baby
Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready-made. Youths' and
Gentlemen's Shirts made in the neatest style. The Ladies' Registered
Equestrian Shirt can only be obtained at Mrs. Norton's, 72, Strand.

LADIES, BEFORE YOU LEAVE TOWN,
go to the LONDON SILK ESTABLISHMENT, if you want
Silks, Baresges, Muslins, Shawls, or Fancy Goods for presents. £10,000
worth of rich fabrics of every description, which must be sold within
the least reserve. Fancy Silks, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., in 114d. per yd.; Swiss
Muslins, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 14d.; Baresges, 5s. 11d. to 6s. 11d.; 11d.;
Cashmere, 4s. 11d. to 5s. 11d.; Shawls, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; and during
the week.—Address—JOHN BROWN, 137, Oxford-street.

CHARACTERISTIC QUADRILES.—The
majority of the Ladies who composed the LACE QUADRILLE
were attired in Dresses of DISON'S, recommended to him by the phi-
lanthropic founder of the Quadrille, Lady Charlotte Egerton.—Ladies
should avail themselves of his elaborate choice for evening parties
and balls, previous to their leaving for the Country. A variety of his
elegant shapes in Lace Mantles, Visites, Capes, Peleries, Caps, &c., for
which his house is so pre-eminently distinguished.
N.B.—No. 237, Regent-street.

THE FASHIONS FOR JULY.
KING and SHEATH are now selling very Rich STRIPED,
CHECKED, GLACE, SATIN, DAMASK, and BROCADED SILKS for
Walking,
Evening,
Wedding,
Dinner, and
Ball Dress.
At 25s. 6d. and 50s. the Full Dress.

Patterns of the above Silks, also of all the new Baresges, Muslins, &c.,
will be forwarded for inspection (free of expense) to any part of the
United Kingdom, on application, by letter, addressed to
KING and SHEATH, 254, Regent-street.
N.B.—All orders from the country, exceeding the value of £5 0s. 0d.
will in future be sent carriage free.

NATIVE TALENT, NATIVE INDUSTRY.
IMPORTANT and EXTENSIVE SALE OF BRITISH MANU-
FACTURED GOODS, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, 64, Edgware-
road. In consequence of the great depression in the manufacturing
districts, Messrs. B. and B. have just purchased 5000 pounds' worth of
Silks, Shawls, and Mantles, of every description, with a great variety
of Cashmere, Delaine, and Printed Dresses. The whole, with the
Residue of their Summer Stock, is now selling as follows:—100 Silk
Mantles, cost 25s., reduced to 15s. 6d.; 70 ditto, cost 31s., reduced to 21s.;
95 ditto, cost 25s., reduced to 15s. 6d.; 800 Shawls (various), 5s. 11d.,
worth 15s. 6d.; 900 excellent Morning Dresses, 2s. 6d., worth 5s. 6d.;
several hundred Delaine and Cashmere ditto, 4s. 9d., worth 12s. 6d.;
with 5000 yards of Rich Silks reduced to 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 9d.
The following may be selected from the Stock:—20,000 yards of the
Richest Ribbons, worth 1s. 6d., reduced to 8d.; excellent ditto, 3d.,
worth 10d.; 1000 Muslin Collars (newest shapes), worth 2s. 9d., re-
duced to 1s. 6d.; 500 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, all half price. A large
lot of Valenciennes and Bedford Pillow Cases, 3d. to 1s. per yard,
worth double the money; White Cotton Hosiery, 4s. 6d. the half-dozen;
Mantles, 1s. 11d. the pair (plain and lace fronts), 1s. 3d. per pair;
2000 pair of real Kid Gloves, worth 1s. 3d., reduced to 6d.; with a
great variety of Solled Stock, selling at prices that must excite the
wonder of all: Upwards of 700 remnants of real Welsh Flannels,
from 3d. to 5d. per yard, under the manufacturers' cost. The first
three days' sale these Real Bargains will be offered, with a large
stock of Family Linens equally low. The Sale is now on at
BEECH and BERRALL'S, 64, Edgware-road.

MESSRS. WALLEY and HARDWICK'S
CHEAP GOODS.—IMPORTANT SAVINGS.
SILKS.—An immense variety of beautiful Glace and Fancy Silks,
at 6d., value 2s. 9d. A most luxurious display of bright Glace Silks,
with all the new and Favourite Designs in Fancy Silks, very rich in
quality, 1s. 10d., worth 3s. 6d. An interminable assortment of Fancy
and Glace Silks, the richest manufactured, at 2s. 2d., worth 4s. to 5s.

COURT DINNER and EVENING COSTUME.—A most sumptuous
assortment of the richest wide Brocade and Damask Silks, at
£1 10s. 6d. the full and complete robe, worth from 3s. to 5s. Guineas.
Wide French Glace Silks, in all the new and most delightful combina-
tions of the season, at 2s. 9d. the yard, worth 4s. 9d. per yard; and
another large lot of the richest wide French Glace Silks, at 3s. 11d., regular price
6s. 6d.

MANTLES, VISITES, &c. made in the most exquisite good taste in
rich Glace and Black Silk, at 16s. 9d. and 21s.; and beautifully
trimmed with all the latest fashions, at 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 6d. Quality,
cheapness, elegance, and utility may here be attained beyond all precedence.

SHAWLS.—An immense collection of French Square Baresge
Shawls, at 6s. 9d., worth double the amount. Elegant Square Printed
French Baresge Shawls at 12s. 9d., worth 20s. Splendid long French
Printed Baresge Shawls at 12s. 9d., worth 20s. Splendid long French
Long Printed Cashmere Shawls, at 8s. 9d., worth 25s.

BAREGES.—Real French Baresges in the newest patterns and
superior taste, at 6d., value 1s. 2d. The very best French Baresges, excellent
in quality, and at low cost, and for quantity and variety contemporary
beyond the approach of any other house, at 9d. per yard, not to
be matched elsewhere for less than 14d. to 2s.

MUSLINS.—French Organdy, Balzarine, and other beautiful trans-
parent Muslins, fast in colour, at 4d. All the new and best produc-
tions of the season, at 2s. 9d. per yard, worth 4s. 9d. per yard.
It would be almost impossible to convey an adequate idea
of the cheapness of these; suffice it to say that the majority ought to
realise 2s. per yard.

LACE.—Thousands of yards of fine Valenciennes Lace, of the most
exquisite pattern, at 6d., 8d., and 10d., full one-third under value.
Very wide ditto, beautifully made and clear, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. per yard,
worth 5s. 6d.

RIBBONS.—Several thousand pieces of Bonnet Ribbons, the very
richest quality, at 7d., selling throughout London from 1s. to 3s.
per yard. All the best and most costly French Ribbons, patterns of
the most recent production, at 9d., sold everywhere at 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.
per yard.

WALLEY and HARDWICK, 66 and 67, Oxford-street.
THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 4 and 5,
KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY,
CIRCULAR FOR JULY, 1848.

The commerce of the country has not yet recovered the shock it
sustained by the monetary pressure of last year, aggravated as it has
been by the unsettled condition of affairs on the Continent.
All articles of import remain exceedingly depressed in value, bene-
fitting the consumer at the expense of the merchant. A slight ad-
vance has taken place in some descriptions of Tea, such as good and
fine Congos, to the extent of 1d. to 2d. per lb., but, with this exception,
we have no change to notice since our circular in April.

The Green Teas for the season arrived in May and June; the quality
of the first-class Hysons and Gunpowders is equal to that of any
former season, and prices moderate. We have now a very choice se-
lection.

The advance in Congous is not sufficient to justify us in altering our
list of prices. To carry on a business of the magnitude of this Estab-
lishment, requires at all times a large Stock in advance, in order to
furnish that uniform quality and steadiness of value so highly appre-
ciated by the public.

But though our prices remain unchanged, we cannot but urge upon
all families throughout the kingdom, and particularly those who, at
this season, are in the habit of leaving London, that never at any
period could the supplies be purchased with more advantage to
themselves. Should peace be happily preserved, we feel convinced
that the tendency of the tea market will be an upward one.

We again, as in April, direct attention to the really useful Congou
we are selling at 3s. per lb.; the strong Congou at 3s. 4d. per lb.; and
the very fine Congou at 4s. per lb. In Green Teas, we recommend the
fine Hyson, at 4s. per lb.; the very fine Hyson at 5s.; and the superior
Hyson at 5s. 4d. per lb.

The Coffee Market continues well supplied, and prices are still very
low. We direct attention to the fine Mocha we are now selling at
1s. 6d.; the finest Old Mocha, very choice, 1s. 8d.; the finest Plantation,
1s. 4d.; and good Plantation, 1s. per lb.; the latter we strongly recom-
mend for family use. Sound Coffee, 9d. to 10d.

RIDGEWAY and COMPANY,
July 1st, 1848.
4 and 5, King William-street, City.

GEOLOGY.—Persons wishing to become
acquainted with this interesting branch of Science will find
their studies greatly facilitated by means of Elementary Collec-
tions, which can be had at Two, Five, Ten, Twenty, or Fifty
Guineas each, arranged and sold by Mr. TENNANT, 149, Strand,
London.

A Collection for Five Guineas, which will illustrate the recent works
on Geology, contains 200 Specimens, in a Mahogany Cabinet with five
trays.

MINERAL S which are the components of rocks, or occasionally im-
bedded in them.—Quartz, Agate, Calcined, Jasper, Garnet, Zeolite,
Hornblende, Augite, Asbestos, Felspar, Mica, Talk, Tourmaline, Cal-
careous Spar, Fluor, Selenite, Baryta, Strontia, Salt, Sulphur, Plum-
bago, Bitumen, &c.

NETS—Iron, Manganese, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Copper,
Antimony, Silver, Gold, Platinum, &c.
ROCKS—Granite, Gneiss, Mica-slate, Clay-slate, Porphyry, Ser-
pentine, Sandstones, Limestones, Basalt, Lava, &c.

FOSSILS from the Llandovery, Wenlock, Ludlow, Devonian, Carboni-
ferous, Liassic, Silurian, Wealden, Chalk, Plastic clay, London clay, and
Crag Formation, &c.

Mr. TENNANT gives PRIVATE INSTRUCTION in MINERALOGY,
with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the applica-
tion of Mineral Substances in the Arts, illustrated by an extensive Col-
lection of Specimens, Models, &c.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by
Royal Charter, 1835, 4 Aust. Stat., April 1, 1848.)
The Court of Directors, GRANT BILLS and LETTERS OF CREDIT on the
undermentioned branches: viz. Sydney, Maitland, Melbourne,
Geelong, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Adelaide, on terms which
may be learnt on application, either at their offices, 8, Austin-frisars;
or at their bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths.

By order of the Board, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

FRASCATI BATHS and HOTEL HAVRE.
The Proprietors of this magnificent hotel and bathing establish-
ment, desirous of affording every advantage to strangers during their
stay on the Continent, and in hopes that their friends in England will
be induced to honour them with their patronage this season, have re-
duced their prices to one-half the usual charges—viz. board and
lodging, per day, 8 francs, including good bed-room, two meals at the
table d'hôte, one bottle of claret, candles, attendance, &c.

MEDICAL, LEGAL, and GENERAL
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 126, Strand, London.
This Society is the only one connected with the medical or legal pro-
fessions founded on the mutual principle.

Members assured in this Society during the present year will be en-
titled to participate in the first and every succeeding division of profits.
FREDERICK BIGG, Secretary.

BRITISH GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, which subjects it to the
control of the Court of Chancery.

Established for the purpose of giving security for the fidelity
of all PERSONS in SITUATIONS OF CONFIDENCE and TRUST.
The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by Minute
of Feb. 16, 1847, sanction the POLICIES of GUARANTEE of
this Association being taken for the fidelity of officers in every
department of the State who are required to give security to the
Crown.

The Poor-law Commissioners have also given their sanction for all
Union Officers; and John Tidd Pratt, Esq., for Savings Banks,
Friendly and other Societies.

Offices: London: 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; 6, King Wil-
liam-street, City. Edinburgh: 127, Princes-street. Glasgow, 110,
Fife-place.

R. S. STRICKLAND, Secretary.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
In addition to the ordinary Assurance of Healthy Lives, this Society,
early in the year 1824, originated the plan of granting Policies on the
Lives of Persons more or less deviating from the standard of health.
Having issued one-fourth of the whole number of Policies on Lives
of that description, the Board have recently caused a careful investiga-
tion into this branch of the business to be made. The result of this
investigation has been highly satisfactory to the past, and en-
couraging for the future. The data derived from long experience in
this class of cases, and exclusively available by this Society, enable
the Directors to state with confidence their conviction that the sys-
tem now adopted by them for Assuring Invalid Lives is as safe and
beneficial as that upon which the scale for Healthy Lives is con-
structed.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING £100 ON A HEALTHY LIFE.

Age. For 7 Years, at an Annual Payment of. For 14 Years, at an Annual Payment of. Life Rate.

30 £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d.
30 1 4 1 1 6 1 2 10 4
35 1 10 4 1 13 6 3 3 8
40 1 10 4 1 13 6 3 3 8
45 3 0 4 3 13 3 5 5 0
50 4 2 3 5 1 3 6 7 2
55 5 16 3 6 19 11 7 16 9

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this Society
and Policies are granted on the Lives of Persons in any Station, and
of every age.

BONUSES.
The two first Divisions averaged £28 per Cent. on the Premiums
paid. The third, £28 per Cent. The fourth Bonus, declared January,
1847, averaged rather more than £32 per Cent. In consequence of the large
amount of Profit reserved for future appropriation, and other causes,
the Bonuses hereafter are expected considerably to exceed that amount.

Tables of Rates, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of
GEO. H. PINKARD, Actuary,
No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE TROUT ROD at a SOVEREIGN.
cannot be excelled, and may be had of the most delicate tex-
ture for the finest streams, or powerful for the heaviest waters. The
flies at 3d each, or 2s. 6d. a dozen, can scarcely be equalled for the
combination of the two essentials, neatness and strength; and for
proof one will be sent free on receipt of post-office order, or
postage stamps according to the number required.—JOHN CHEEK,
Manufacturer and Proprietor of the largest stock in the world, Golden
Perch, 132, Oxford-street.—Catalogues gratis.—The trade supplied.

THE AMERICAN METALLIC TABLET
STROP of G. SAUNDERS is used and recommended by the
first cutlers in Europe, and they are convinced that the Tablet makes
the razor shave with more ease than by any other method. Gentle-
men are requested to bring in a dull razor and try them before they
purchase.—MR. JOSEPH MAPPIN, Cutler, No. 15, Fore-street, Agent
for the above Strop for the United Kingdom.—For Sale at the Depot,
278, Strand.

TOWNES' ROLLED OX TONGUES, cured
by the same process as the famed York hams, sent ready dressed,
from 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., to 6s. 6d. each, are the cheapest and most de-
licious article for breakfast, luncheon, supper, picnic parties, or on
any other occasion when an elegant cold dish is required. By this method
they will keep moist and good for a long time.—To be had only at
Townes' Italian Warehouse, 21, Shaftesbury-terrace, Finsbury. De-
livered within five miles of London, carriage free.

ECONOMICAL LUXURIES FOR WET or
WARM WEATHER.—BERDOE'S FALLOM combines, with
every other quality which constitutes a respectable and gentlemanly
garment, the additional recommendation of effectually excluding
rain, price 45s. and 50s.; or partially waterproof, 30s. to 42s. A large
stock to select from; also, of superior Shooting, Lounging, and Light
Summer Coats, in all the latest fashions, and in the most elegant
materials.—W. Berdoe, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN
TOOTH-BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES. The Tooth-brush
performs the highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the
teeth, and clearing away every particle of extraneous matter; hairs
never come loose. Peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the
durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like
common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans hairlessly in one-
third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of
genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE and CO.'s
only Establishment, 130, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

HER MAJ

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

M. Lalanne, who had been appointed successor to M. Emile Thomas, as director of the *ateliers nationaux*, at Paris, has been arrested on a charge of having sent money to the men engaged in the insurrection in the Rue St. Antoine.

A National Guard, who was at the attack on the Clos St. Lazare, kept one of the cartridges which had been served out to the legions. It was found to contain sawdust instead of powder; and the paper of which it was made was the same as used by the Government for making their cartridges.

At Orel, a town in Russia, destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, upwards of 1237 houses, and vast quantities of grain and peas, fell a prey to the flames. The loss is estimated at 3,425,000 silver roubles. The Emperor has forwarded 50,000 roubles to be distributed amongst the poorer people, and the Ministers have also 10,000 roubles for the same purpose.

The cholera morbus is said to be raging furiously in Wallachia. At Galatz, with a population of 40,000 souls, 746 cases have occurred since February, of which 237 proved fatal.

A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established.

Amongst the officers of rank who fought as simple privates with the National Guard, are mentioned Generals d'Astorg, de Castellane, de Bar, Corbin, and Piré.

The small town of Winsen, in Hanover, has been consumed within the last few days: 27 houses and 41 penthouses were destroyed. The inhabitants were celebrating an annual *schutzenfest* at the time of the catastrophe.

The payment of the dividends on the Consolidated Funds of France, which became due on the 22nd ult., commenced on Tuesday (last week), and continued till the 5th inst.

The Hamburg barque *Therese*, from Valparaiso, arrived at Cowes this week, has brought on freight 450,000 dollars in specie.

On the morning of one of the first days of the late Paris insurrection, when the roll of the liberated convicts *en surveillance* at Rouen was called over, it was found that 800 were absent. They had gone to fight at the Capital.

Count Zichy, the late Commandant of the city and fortress of Venice, having been tried by court martial, has been convicted and sentenced to death. The Minister of War has urged the Emperor to confirm the sentence. Count Falfy, the late Governor of Venice, has been dismissed without a pension.

An entire alteration has taken place in the time table on the North-Western Railway, in consequence of the directors having ordered an acceleration of express train.

The rallying sign of the insurgents at Paris was a small osier wand that each of them kept concealed in his sleeve, those borne by the chiefs being forked at the end. Evidence has been obtained, that, besides their general plan of operation, the insurgents had a revolutionary government ready organised.

Among the chiefs of the insurrection who have been arrested, are Napoleon Lebon and Kersausie. The latter is said to be the person who drew up the insurgents' plan of operations.

The packet *Herman* has, this week, brought from New York, on freight, 300,000 dollars.

Immediately on the suppression of the insurrection at Paris, an apothecary at the Barrière de Fontainebleau, charged with having manufactured gunpowder for the insurgents, stabbed himself to the heart when the National Guards came to arrest him.

The 8th, 9th, and 12th Legions of the National Guard, having taken part with the insurgents, have been disbanded. The 8th comprised the Marais, the 9th the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the 12th the Faubourg St. Marceau (the Garden of Plants, the Gobelins, &c.) The 12th Legion had elected Barbès as its Colonel.

M. Vatrin, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Legion, has been arrested, by order of General Lamoricière. After having been admitted to the conference on the plan of attack, he was taken in the ranks of the insurgents.

The number of muskets taken from the insurgents and the disloyal National Guards at Paris is 150,000.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Her Majesty Theatre with their presence on Saturday evening last.

The Earl of Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Junior Lords, Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Board, and Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, were present on Saturday last at the launch of the *Mars*, line-of-battle ship, at Chatham.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* announces the re-appearance of the potato disease in the open ground in the neighbourhood of Ashford, and in Sussex; and tainted specimens, says this journal, "are now before us from Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo, and from Yorkshire—the latter in as bad a state as any we saw in 1845 and 1846."

The number of insurgents who have been arrested at Paris amounts to 6000. Amongst them is the tambour-major of the 12th Legion, called "Le Professeur de Barricades."

During the search made on Wednesday, last week, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, the National Guards discovered thirty-seven armed men concealed in the cellar of the house No. 200. They had in their possession 167 loaded muskets and all the necessary utensils for manufacturing bullets. They surrendered without resistance.

The young hero, Martin (of whose triumph we gave an Illustration last week), has recovered from the poison which was given to him in a cigar.

On Monday, the special constables of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, "who acted on the 10th of April and subsequent days of apprehended tumult," celebrated their services by a commemorative festival at Highbury Tavern. Upwards of 300 of "the force" sat down to dinner.

The value of land in Wales may be ascertained from the fact that at sales last week to the amount of £60,000 of the Abercromby and Alitgog estates, the prices realised were equal to thirty, some forty, and some even fifty years' purchase on the present rentals.

Detachments of the workmen belonging to the *ateliers nationaux* of Paris are *en route* for Toulon, and other towns of the southern departments of France. Many of those men have expressed their intention to join the Pied-montese army.

A large quantity of linen and lint has been sent to Paris from Bourges for the use of the wounded in the hospitals, where a scarcity of those articles is felt. A similar act of kindness had been performed by the ladies of Rouen.

In the recent election for Corsica, Napoleon Louis Buonaparte obtained 35,903 votes out of the 38,197.

Prince and Princess Metternich received the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness Douro, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and a select party, on Monday night, at their residence in Eaton-square.

M. Saint-Amant, governor of the Tuileries after the departure of Louis Philippe on the 24th of February, has arrived in London. This gentleman is the celebrated chess-player, who has obtained so high a reputation both in England and on the Continent.

On Tuesday the silversmiths and jewellers in the borough of Southwark and the districts of Newington and Bermondsey, and the grocers and tea dealers within the city of London, gave in their adhesion to the early closing movement, having unanimously determined to terminate business every evening, Saturday excepted, at nine o'clock.

On Saturday afternoon, the annual distribution of prizes took place in the lecture theatre of the University College, Gower-street, in the presence of a large number of students and their friends. Lord Brougham presided, and was supported by Earl Fortescue, the Baron de Goldsmidt, Hon. Mr. Denman, &c.

Count Fouchicourt and his son have been arrested at Paris, for having fought at some of the barricades during the insurrection, and planted white flags on them. The count admitted that he was one of the insurgents, and stated that, in his opinion, order would not be re-established, without the Restoration of legitimate monarchy.

We understand that, in future, officers in the army are to wear black Spanish leather waistbelts and slings on all occasions, excepting when the officers are ordered to appear in full dress. The present blue coats worn by the officers are to be substituted by grey cloaks and sleeves.

A return moved for by Viscount Seymour, M.P., shows that the net revenue of the Post-office for the year ending the 5th of January, 1848, amounted to £984,496; the gross revenue having amounted to £2,229,239; the cost of management to £1,185,387, and other charges to £11,182.

There are three generals of the army of Africa now in the government of France—Generals Cavaignac, Bédouin, and Lamoricière; and a fourth general, Changarnier, is appointed to the command of the National Guard.

There are most deplorable accounts of destitution in the Castlebar union, (Ireland). It is stated that there were five thousand applicants for relief at the workhouse of that town on Thursday evening (last week). The clearance system still continues in that district.

The *Gazette* has lately published an Order in Council, exempting from duty agricultural implements imported into the district of Natal, South Africa.

The son of the notorious Danton has just died, at the age of 55. Sir William Colebrook, the late Governor of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to the Government of British Guiana, will now proceed to Barbadoes, to assume the Government of that island, in the place of Colonel Reid.

The celebrated M. de Chateaubriand died at Paris, on Tuesday morning, after an illness of five days, from an attack of inflammation of the chest.

An attempt was made on Saturday night last to set fire to the prison of St. Pelagie, in which 300 of the insurgents are confined. A large military force was immediately sent to assist the firemen, and to guard the outlets of the prison, and order was immediately established.

The Queen has conferred a pension on the Civil List of £100 per annum on the sisters of the late Professor McCullagh, of Trinity College, Dublin, who were left destitute by his early and lamented death. In Paris, every member of the National Guard who did not turn out during the insurrection, and who cannot show legal ground for his absence, is disarmed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT LAKE.

WARWICK, third Viscount Lake, whose death occurred a few days since, was the last surviving son of the famous General Lake, who was elevated to the peerage in 1804, in consideration of the high military talents and personal valour he had displayed in the command of the army during the Mahratta war. This distinguished soldier was grandson of Warwick Lake, Esq., the younger brother of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, whose only daughter and heiress Mary, marrying John Brydges, Duke of Chandos, conveyed to that nobleman her father's splendid seat of Canons. The peer, whose death werecord, succeeded to the honours at the decease of his elder brother, Francis Gerard, in 1836, and was the last male representative of his family. The peerage consequently becomes extinct. Lord Lake married, 28th November, 1815, Elizabeth, daughter of James Beveridge Duncan, Esq., and has left two daughters, Isabella Elizabeth Augusta and Elizabeth Georgiana.

WILLIAM FULK LUCY, ESQ., OF CHARLECOTE-PARK, WARWICKSHIRE. How impartial are the ravages of death! how sudden is its approach, and how desolating its touch! Born to the inheritance of "the historic land" of famed Charlecote, with its wide-spreading park and its princely estate; descended from a family of surpassing antiquity, and only just entering on the bright prospects of life, Mr. Lucy is a sad memorial of the instability of this world's happiness.

At the period of his decease, which occurred after a short illness on the 1st inst., he had not completed his 24th year. His father, the late George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, some time M.P. for Fowey, was son of the Rev. John Hammond, who assumed the surname and arms of Lucy, as representative of the house, at the decease of his kinsman, George Lucy, in 1807. To the estate of Charlecote, so long the residence of the respected family, Shakespeare's early history has imparted an undying celebrity. "Essentially unchanged in its features" (we quote from Mr. Burke's "Historic Lands"), "this lovely spot is perhaps the most interesting connected with our immortal bard. The old Elizabethan house remains the same as in the days of good Queen Bess, and the gentle Avon flows, as brightly as of old, beneath its sunny lawns; here are still the venerable oaks under whose shade the poet at times sat, and the richly-wooded park through which he loved to roam. Powerful is the magic of genius to be able to give to things and places a charm and character not their own, and to turn to fairy land the green fields and quiet homes of England."

Another illustration says:—"The site of Edinburgh is generally admitted to be unequalled in panoramic splendour by any capital in Europe; and the prospect from the elevated points of the city and neighbourhood is of singular beauty and grandeur. The noble estuary of the Forth, expanding from river into ocean—the solitary grandeur of Arthur's Seat—the varied park and woodland scenery which enrich the southward prospect—the pastoral activities of the neighbouring Pentland Hills, and the more showy splendour of the Lammermoors, the Ochils, and the Gramplams, form some of the features of a landscape combining, in one vast expanse, the richest elements of the beautiful and the sublime."—(*Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland*.) Poets have sought to enshrine this splendour of site in the amber of their verse. A contemporary (Delta) has, in a topographic stanza, thus sung its enduring glory:—

"Traced like a map the landscape lies,
In cultured beauty stretching wide.
There Pentland's green acclivities;
There Ocean, with its azure tide;
There Arthur's Seat; and, gleaming through
Thy southern wing—Dunedin blue!
While in the orient, Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range are seen,
North Berwick-Law, with cones of green,
And Bass amid the waters."

This peculiar beauty, it must be acknowledged, pre-eminently fits Edinburgh for panoramic representation, such as we this day submit to the Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In quoting this attractiveness, we may, however, have presumed too far upon the acquaintance of the reader with the locality; hence, its topographic outline will be acceptable.

Edinburgh City is the chief town of Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, and the capital of Scotland. It is situated within two miles of the Frith of Forth, and 45 miles from the borders of England. The latitude of its Observatory is 55° 57' 20"; its longitude, west, 3° 10' 30"; it is about 392 miles north from London; from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 57; from Glasgow, 46 miles by railway; and from John o' Groat's House, or the most northern point of Scotland, 314 miles.

The city stands upon a group of hills, and a proper knowledge of the configuration of the ground on which it has been built will considerably lessen the difficulty of comprehending a variety of details regarding its present and prospective condition. "From the shore of the Frith of Forth (says Chambers), the ground rises gently towards the south, till, at the distance of a mile, it reaches a level of from 50 to 100 feet above the surface of the sea. Here a congeries of hills and swelling grounds suddenly ruffle the smooth surface of the country, having been, to all appearance, cast up by the influence of some tremendous explosion or convulsion, such as it would now be difficult to explain, in regard to its causes, its process, or its results. A circle of four or five miles would embrace this series of hills, which even in their natural state must have had a very remarkable and striking appearance. The central individual in the chain, which can be compared to nothing so aptly as a wedge lying flat upon the ground, is terminated at its highest part by a mass of rock seven acres in superficies at top, and about 250 feet above the surrounding country; on this stands Edinburgh Castle, the nucleus of the city. Along the slope of the wedge, so to speak, the original town was built in the shape of one spacious street, of a mile in length, with lanes, or *closses*, declining on both sides towards the neighbouring alleys. On the plain at the bottom, the palace of Holyrood House, which was the chief residence of Scottish Royalty in its latter days, took its rise from an ancient monastery. For a thousand years Edinburgh continued perched, like one vast fortress, upon this hill—prevented from expanding partly by the advantage of easy fortification on its original site,

"Scotland delineated," in a series of views, by Stansfield, Cattermole, Leitch, Creswick, Roberts, Harding, Nash, and MacCulloch. Drawn in Lithography by J. D. Harding; with Historical, Antiquarian, and Descriptive Letterpress, by John Parker Lawson, M.A. Parts I. to VI. London: Hogarth. We have, in our columns, noticed this truly splendid work, with its progressive publication. The letterpress evinces unwearied research, conjoined with a style at once minute and popular. Another work of high character, illustrative of the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland (from drawings by Mr. R. W. Billings), is in course of publication by the Messrs. Blackwood.

† Mr. Robert Chambers, F.R.S.E., in a volume just issued, entitled "Ancient Sea-Margins, as Memorials of Changes in the Relative Level of Sea and Land," adduces many of his examples from the hill on which the Old Town of Edinburgh is situated; in which he traces a series of flats, or, as it were, landing-places, which correspond with the levels of ancient sea-beaches, well marked in the neighbourhood of the city; showing it to be tolerably certain that the flats in question were indentations made by the sea, in the course of its subsidence to the present level.

EDMUND BURNAM PATESHALL, ESQ., OF ALLENSMORE, CO. HEREFORD.



This respected gentleman, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Herefordshire, died on the 11th inst., at his seat, Allensmore House, in that county, aged 69. He was eldest son of the late Edmund Lechmere, afterwards Pateshall, Esq., by Ann, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Burnam, Esq., of Westington Court, and assumed, by Royal license, upon the demise of his mother, in 1820, the additional surname and arms of Burnam. He married, 12th March, 1804, Milborough, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Rev. James Ingram, of Burford, co. Salop, of an ancient Montgomeryshire family, but has left no issue. The families of Pateshall and Lechmere, from which the deceased derived descent, are both of great antiquity, the former being traceable from the reign of Richard I.

G. E. CARRUTHERS, ESQ.



This gentleman, of high medical standing, a surgeon to the Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia, was for many years a much-respected inhabitant of Stepney. Mr. Carruthers died of consumption, on the 17th ult., at his residence, Stepney, aged 65. He was twice married, and he leaves by his first marriage four daughters, his co-heirs. His second wife, who survives him, is the youngest daughter and co-heir of that late distinguished baronet, Sir David William Smith, of Alnwick, in Northumberland. Mr. Carruthers was related to the French Marshal, James Bernard Law, Marquis of Lauriston.

THE COUNTESS DE GREY.

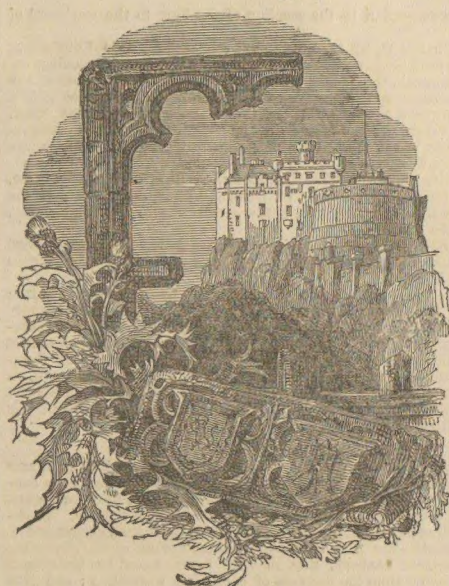


HENRIETTA FRANCES, COUNTESS DE GREY, whose death is just announced, was fifth daughter of William Willoughby Cole, first Earl of Enniskillen, and niece, maternally, of Armar Lowry, Earl of Belmore. Her ladyship was born 22nd June, 1784, and married 20th July, 1805, Thomas Philip, Lord Grantham, who eventually succeeded to the Earldom of De Grey, at the decease of his aunt. The surviving issue of this marriage consists of two daughters; viz. Anne Florence, Countess Cowper; and Mary Gertrude, wife of Henry Vyner, Esq.

Lady De Grey presided at the Vice-Regal Court in Dublin during the time the Earl was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and gained universal esteem.

EDINBURGH, FROM THE CALTON HILL.

SITE.



DINBURGH, in romantic beauty of site and picturesque location, is admitted to be unmatched by any city of Europe. "On whatever side the traveller approaches it, he cannot fail to admire the mingled beauty and grandeur of a scene where Nature has bestowed every charm that can adorn a great city. Mountain and valley—woods, corn-fields, and meadows—a sea-view of surpassing beauty—and, beyond, fading into distance, the blue hills of Fifehire and the Gramplams—unite to form a scene which can nowhere be excelled."

and partly by the difficulty of crossing the neighbouring hollows, one of which was filled by a lake. At length, when the advancing prosperity of the country would no longer tolerate the confined accommodations of the ancient city, bridges were thrown over these ravines, and new districts of town erected upon the adjacent heights. Thus, Edinburgh, like Rome, is a town scattered over and among a range of eminences, some of which ascending in craggy magnificence from amidst the beaten thoroughfares, are capped by tower and temple; while others are hardly approachable by the step of man, and might even yet give shelter to the eagle, which no doubt haunted them in primeval times. Two of these hills, called Arthur's Seat (796 feet), and Salisbury Crags (550 feet), form, with their precincts, a park adjacent to the palace; and being still kept perfectly free from the intrusion of the town, present peaks and valleys as lonely and wild as if they were in the heart of the highlands, instead of the immediate vicinity of a populous city. The town of Leith, or the sea-port of Edinburgh, occupies a low situation on the sea-shore, in a north-easterly direction from the city."

NATURAL HISTORY.

The climate of Edinburgh partakes of the nature of that of the eastern coast generally. The mean annual fall of rain is about 24 inches, being nearly one-half less than that of the western coast of Scotland.

The city, from its peculiar situation, is very much exposed to winds; and this, joined to its altitude above the sea level, renders its atmosphere less mild than that of the surrounding valleys; yet these circumstances, on the other hand, by promoting a free circulation of air, contribute to its general salubrity. Snow seldom lies for any length of time, from the proximity of the sea; and the winter temperature, like that of most parts of Scotland, is fully milder than that of England, while its summer heat is somewhat less. The mean annual temperature of Edinburgh is 3° less than that of London.

The site forms part of the group connected with the coal measures of Mid-Lothian, bounded also by the coal fields of Fifehire on the north, and all included under the geological denomination of carboniferous sandstone. This deposit is ascertained, in the centre of the coal field, to be 3000 feet in depth. It seems to have originally formed a hollow trough or basin, and to have been subsequently broken up by repeated eruptions of igneous or trap-rocks; and thus have been formed the irregular surface, and the hills and crags, which impart such a picturesque appearance to the northern metropolis. The Castle Rock is an insulated mass of fine-grained basaltic greenstone; the centre and summit of Arthur's Seat is composed of basalt; and the open porous structure of the rock, near St. Anthony's Chapel, with glassy, fused-looking matter in the interstices, irresistibly suggests the idea of their having undergone intense heat, and of their similarity to volcanic products. About a mile and a half north-west of the city is Cragleith Quarry, of fine-grained yellowish sandstone, in which, within the last fifteen years, three large fossil trees, of the pine family, have been discovered. Other plants of the coal beds are abundant here; and above all is a diluvial covering of several feet in depth, consisting of clay with large boulders, and clay nodules containing coprolites and other exuviae of fishes.

The locality is rich in botanical productions, there being not fewer than 400 species of plants found on Arthur's Seat.

"The zoological specimens are no less abundant. Although so near the hum of the great city, the hare is not unfrequently seen limping across the hollows of Arthur's Seat. The fox is an occasional visitor; while the note of the cuckoo never fails to enliven the long and still summer evening. The *Papilio Artaxerxes*, a butterfly not common in the other parts of Scotland, is found in the King's Park. The *Lacerta agilis* and *Anguis fragilis*, two reptiles, are also not unfrequently among the debris of Salisbury Crags. While in the same localities a great variety of shell molluscs—*Helix*, *Bulimus*, *Succinea*, *Pupa*, *Clansilla*, and many others—are found in great plenty. The blue-backed shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) is an inhabitant of Arthur's Seat. The kestrel builds its nest on the Castle rock; and the kingfisher is not uncommon on the banks of the Water of Leith."—(*New Statistical Account of Scotland*.)

CIVIL HISTORY.

Edinburgh is a place of no very high antiquity. Thirteen hundred years ago, no part of the ground now covered by the city was occupied by human habitations; although the rock of Edinburgh may, from remote ages, have been the site of a fort. The surrounding country, at the Norman Conquest, formed the province of Valentia. The district was subsequently occupied by the Saxon invaders from the north of England; and by them retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish Monarch, Malcolm II.

The oldest name that can now be discovered as applicable to the Castle is *May-dyn*, or *Mai-din* in British, or *Magh-dun* in Gaelic—the fortified mount in the plain, or the good fort; but when the English language came into use, some busy monkish fancies conceived that *Mai-dun* was the same as *Mai-din*; hence the barbarous title of *Castrum Puellarum* (Maidens' Castle), and the tale that it had been a residence of the daughters of the British kings. Chambers, who has examined a mass of evidence on the etymology, concludes the name to be of Saxon origin—*Edwin's-burgh*, from the castle having been, subsequent to the year 449, or the era of Anglo-Saxon domination in Lothian, the occasional residence of the chiefs of the Northumbrian dynasty, and from Edwin, the potent king of the territory, who died in 634; though others suppose the fortress to have been originally built by him.

Simon of Durham mentions the town of *Edwinesburgh* as existing in the middle of the eighth century; and in the charter of the foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood, in 1128, King David calls it his *burgh* of *Edwinesburgh*, whence we may infer it was then a Royal burgh.

From the period of the cession of Lothian to the Scots (1020), the Castle continued a very frequent residence of their Monarchs. In the reign of David I. it was a splendid abode; while the town in its vicinity was as populous and important as Berwick-upon-Tweed, then a place of great commercial prosperity. This King empowered the canons of the Abbey of Holyrood to build a suburb westward from their church, along the ridge of the rising ground, to meet his *burgh*, which, by this time, had advanced about half-way down the sloping surface of the hill from the Castle; and this new town received the name of *Canonsburgh*, or *Canongate*, which title this part of the city still retains.

In 1174, in order to regain his liberty, William the Lion surrendered Edinburgh Castle to Henry II., of England, and it was only restored to the Scottish nation in 1186, by the marriage of William to Emengarde, a cousin of Henry, who brought it as a dowry.

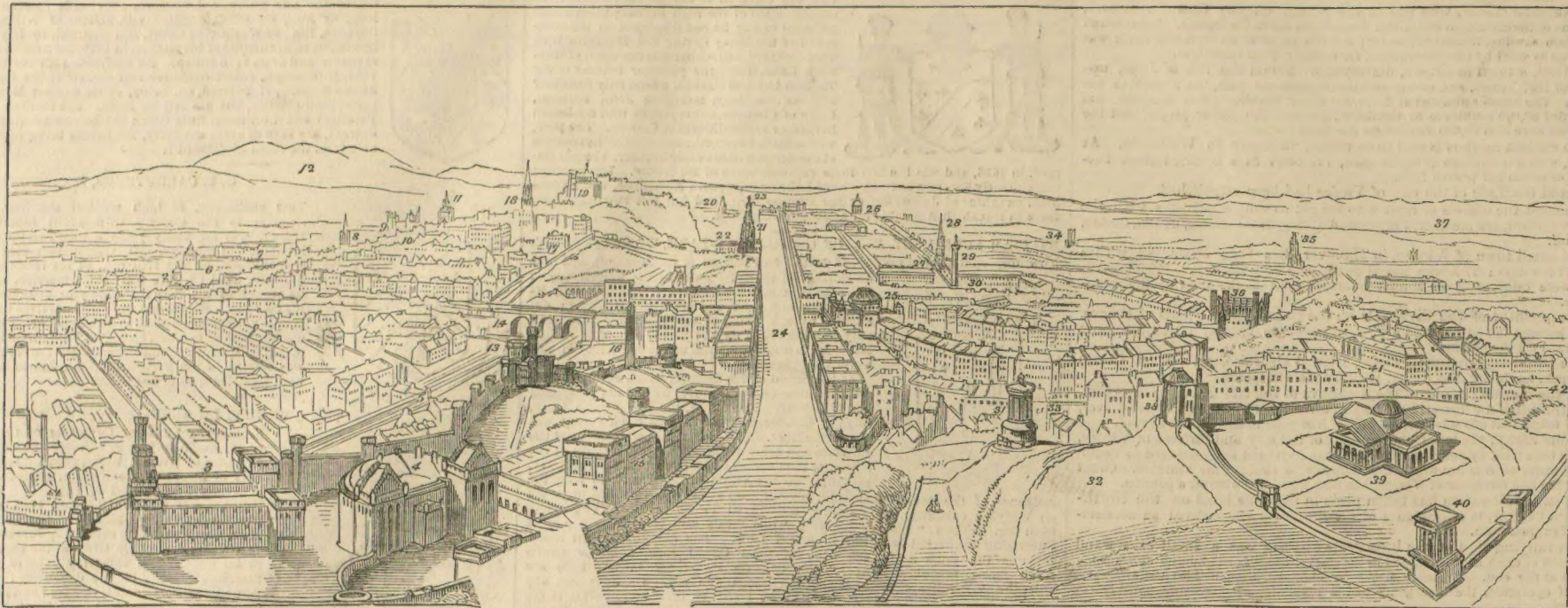
Alexander II., son of William the Lion, held a Parliament in Edinburgh in 1215, for the first time. But it was not till long after this period that the city began to assume the lead as the capital of the empire. In 1456, Parliaments began to be regularly held here.

During the warlike incursions of Edward I. into Scotland, the Castle was besieged and taken, in 1296, and remained in possession of the English for seventeen years, until it was again re-captured by Randolph, Earl of Moray. After this, the Castle was demolished by Robert, that it might not again harbour the English forces; but Edward III. rebuilt and fortified it. It did not long remain, however, in the hands of the English, having been strategically recovered by William Douglas.

The city appears to have remained open and defenceless till about the middle of the fifteenth century, when King James II. granted the citizens licence to fortify. In 1461, the exiled Henry VI. of England fled to Edinburgh, and was

KEY TO THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH.

(GIVEN WITH THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," Nos. 324 AND 325.)



1. Canongate
2. Burgher Church
3. New Prison
4. Bridewell
5. Glasgow Railway
6. Royal Infirmary
7. College

8. Tron Church
9. Heriot's Hospital
10. High-street
11. St. Giles' Church
12. Pentland Hills
13. Governor of the Prison's House
14. North Bridge

15. Jail
16. Necropolis
17. Bank of Scotland
18. Victoria Hall
19. Castle
20. St. Cuthbert's Church
21. Scott's Monument

22. Royal Institution
23. St. John's Church
24. Prince's-street
25. Register House
26. St. George's Church
27. George-street
28. St. Andrew's Church

29. Melville's Monument
30. St. Andrew's-square
31. Dugald Stewart's Monument
32. Calton Hill
33. Greenside-street
34. St. Vincent's Church
35. St. Mary's Church

36. St. Paul's Church
37. Frith of Forth.
38. Old Observatory.
39. New Observatory.
40. Playfair's Monument.
41. Queen-street.
42. Leith Walk.

kindly received by the burghesses. In 1482, James III. took refuge here from his turbulent nobles; and in gratitude for their services, he granted them a charter, making the Provost hereditary High Sheriff within the city; an office which he to this day enjoys: he also presented to the incorporated trades a standard, which still exists, and is called the *blue blanket*.

Many of the citizens of Edinburgh shared the disastrous fate of their King, James IV., at Flodden Field; and at this period a militia was embodied for the permanent security of the town, under the name of the Town Guard, which existed until the organization of a regular police, in the year 1817.

A French traveller in the year 1600, the Duke de Rohan, describes Edinburgh as the principal town in Scotland, and the chief residence of the King and nobility; but there was only one great street in the centre, and the houses were almost all built of wood; still the place was exceedingly populous. A century before this, the whole of the Borough Moore, or myre, to the south of the city, was covered with wood. During the minority of James V., an affray took place (in 1515) in the High-street of Edinburgh, near the Nether Bow, in which upwards of 250 persons were slain.

Henry VIII. of England, defeated by Cardinal Beaton in his project of annexing Scotland to England, by the marriage of his son Edward to the young Queen of Scots, invaded the country: 200 sail of ships entered the Frith of Forth, and the forces having landed, they burnt the towns of Leith and Edinburgh, and plundered and laid waste the adjacent country; this was in 1544, and in 1548 Edinburgh was garrisoned by French troops, who fortified Leith against the English.

In 1555 John Knox arrived in Edinburgh, where the spread of his doctrines led to many eventful scenes: it was the chief position of the Reformers, as Leith was of the Catholics; and the beautiful tract of ground lying between Leith and the eastern base of the Calton Hill became the site of a variety of severe skirmishes. At length, the first Assembly of the Reformed Kirk, as now established, met at Edinburgh, on the 15th of January, 1560.

On August 9, 1561, Mary Queen of Scots arrived at Leith, from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was well received; but her religion soon made her unpopular. On July 28, 1565, Darnley was proclaimed King at the market-cross, and on the morrow was married in the chapel of Holyrood House. Next year, on March 9, the murder of David Rizzio took place; and on June 19 following, the Queen was delivered of a son, in whose person the crowns of the two kingdoms were destined to be united. Feb. 10, 1567, Darnley, whilst lodged in a solitary house, in a place named the Kirk-of-Field, near the site of the present University, was blown up with gunpowder; and Bothwell, who was not without cause suspected of the murder, having divorced his wife, was married to the Scottish Queen, in the Palace of Holyrood House, on May 15. From the 14th to the 19th of the previous April, the Parliament sat at Edinburgh; and in this week was passed the first British act of toleration upon the principles of indulgence of conscience, and regard to freedom. The infamous marriage of the Queen and Bothwell led to great disturbances in Edinburgh; voices were heard in the streets at midnight, calling aloud for vengeance, and at last, a confederate body of the nobles, entering Edinburgh, compelled the Queen to surrender, when she was carried to Lochleven Castle, as a prisoner.

During the regency which occurred after this, the city was much distracted by the partisans of the imprisoned Queen and the infant King. Kirkcaldy, of Grange, the leader of the Queen's party, obtained possession of the Castle, and held it for two years: he also repaired and fortified the city walls; and although the citizens were hostile to his cause, it was not till the Regent obtained succours from Queen Elizabeth, that he was forced to surrender, and with his brother was executed at the cross of Edinburgh.

On James VI. coming of age to assume the monarchy, he was received with great state at Edinburgh. His subsequent religious disputes with the people we need not detail. After James's departure to ascend the throne of England (on the death of Elizabeth, in 1603), for a period of 35 years, the city enjoyed tranquillity.

In 1628 Charles I. visited Edinburgh, and was received with great pomp: but his forcing on the nation a system and forms of religion to which they were repugnant, soon put an end to this good understanding. At length, in 1639, the Covenanter party rose in arms, and took possession of Edinburgh Castle and Dalkeith. A pacific treaty was soon concluded; and in 1641 Charles revisited Scotland, and was sumptuously entertained.

During the Protectorship, Cromwell marched with an army into Scotland. In 1650, he took possession of Edinburgh and Leith, and repaired and extended the fortifications at the latter place. The authorities fled to Stirling; but, in 1652, on the arrival of the English Commissioners, the magistrates were reinstated, and the former constitution of the city was restored.

On the Restoration of Charles II., the city of Edinburgh sent his Majesty a present of £1000, as a testimony of its loyalty: how he repaid them by overthrowing their religion, repealing all acts passed since 1633, and enforcing Episcopacy under grievous penalties,—how he deposed half the clergy of Scotland for nonconformity, and prohibited conventicles, or all meetings for religious purposes,—the blood-stained annals of the kingdom will tell.

In 1680, the Duke of York, with his Duchess and the nobility of Scotland, were entertained in the Parliament House by the Magistracy. On James's accession, an address, and a more substantial token of loyalty, was presented to him. But this Monarch was equally ungrateful as his predecessor, and soon lost the confidence of the people, by his open adoption of Popery, and his arbitrary acts.

At the glorious Revolution, on the withdrawal of the troops, the Presbyterians flocked to Edinburgh from all quarters; the adherents of the late Monarch fled, the Papists and Episcopalians became objects of public vengeance, and the Palace of Holyrood was demolished. At length, in 1689, the Presbyterian form of church government was re-established.

In 1707, took place the Union of the two kingdoms; the discontent at which, and the appointment of English officials to public offices in Scotland, had no small share in fomenting the Rebellion of 1715. Edinburgh, however, remained staunch to the Protestant party. The fortifications of the city were put in proper order. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to gain possession of the Castle; but they succeeded better with the citadel of Leith.

The Council at this time resumed a project which they had previously formed for the improvement of Leith harbour, by extending the pier, and erecting wet and dry docks, at the national expense. The Government would not, however, incur the expense, but encouraged the Council in their plan of improvement, by prolonging for nineteen years the duty of two pennies, Scots, on the pint of ale and beer, sold within the city liberties. The improvements were, accordingly, in part executed; and the city debts, which were then about £25,000, were nearly doubled in the course of five years.

In 1725, an extensive and destructive fire happened in the Lawn Market, which caused considerable loss of property.

In 1706, occurred the famous Porteous mob, which transaction well illustrates the spirit and temper of the Edinburgh public at that time.

At the Rebellion of 1745 the city walls were repaired, and a trench was dug from the north side of the Castle to the north Loch. The events of this period need hardly be recapitulated.

In 1779, the citizens of Edinburgh and Leith were alarmed by the threatened incursion of the noted pirate Paul Jones, who sailed up the Forth, but did not

land. This alarm gave occasion to the erection of the Fort to the westward of Leith.

From the time of Charles II. till 1822, no Royal visit was made to Edinburgh. On August 15 of that year George IV. landed at Leith, where he was received by the magistrates of the burgh, the judges of the supreme court, a number of the nobility, and an immense assemblage of people. At Holyrood Palace he held a levee: on the 22nd, a grand procession, under the direction of Sir Walter Scott, took place from the Palace to the Castle; and, on the 24th, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the Hall of the Parliament House. On the 29th, the King embarked at Port Edgar.

In 1829, two extensive and destructive fires took place in Edinburgh. By these, many large lands or tenements from the Parliament-square down towards the Tron Church, forming a considerable part of the south side of the High-street, were reduced to a mass of ruins.

In the autumn of 1834, the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in Edinburgh, which was attended by numerous savans from various parts of Europe.

In September, 1842, Edinburgh was again honoured by a visit of Royalty; when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at Granton, and immediately proceeded to Dalkeith Palace. As this visit was intended for the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Breadalbane, no public display in the city was at first contemplated. But the public wish being unanimous for the sight of the Sovereign, her Majesty went in procession along the principal streets of the city, to the Castle. A levee, most numerous attended, was also held at Dalkeith Palace. (The subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will recollect this to be the first of the Royal Visits engraved in our Journal.)

PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

We have already described the Castle as the nucleus around which the houses of the ancient city were first reared; the extent of the town being, for a considerable period, limited to a street or two. The building of the Canongate, and its junction with Edinburgh, was the first extension of importance. To detail the gradual accretion of the city, would occupy more space than we can spare. We may, however, briefly state that such had been the spread of the city in the first quarter of the present century, that in 1827 it was found the building of houses had gone on faster than the increase of population warranted; and little extension of the city or suburbs has since taken place.

THE CITY.

Edinburgh is divided into the Old and New Towns. All that portion which lies to the south of the hollow, formerly occupied by the North Loch, and now constituting the Prince's-street Gardens, belongs to the former; while the latter comprehends all the streets to the north of the same.

The Old Town is situated on a high ridge of ground, with one principal line of street, the High-street, extending from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, being the distance of 5570 feet. Parallel to this runs the Cowgate, while numerous closes and wynds extend on each side of the High-street, standing along the declivities of the ridge. The elevated situation, and the irregular height and antiquity of the houses on this ridge, form a very picturesque appearance, and contrast finely with the more modern and regular structures in the New Town. The oldest portion of the New Town forms a regular parallelogram, built upon a nearly level surface, and extending 3900 feet in length by 1090 feet in breadth. Prince's-street, George-street, and Queen-street run parallel to each other; and are intersected at right angles by Hanover-street, Frederick-street, and others. The northern and more recently built portion still retains the general parallelism of the streets, but more variety is introduced by crescent, circle, and octagon.

Again, each town has its own peculiar features and characters. Thus the Old Town has its wynds and closes, and the Cowgate, one of the earliest additions to the town after the erection of the city wall in the middle of the fifteenth century. Over this street, the South Bridge, and more lately King George the Fourth's Bridge, are thrown, to connect the Old Town with the south side, or southern districts. These districts are mostly upon a rising ground, which is here closely adjacent to the Old Town Ridge, neither so elevated, so limited in extent, nor so steep in its descent, as that hill. From its western side, however, there runs a hill of a different character, and thence called the High Riggs. It is separated from the Castle Hill by a spacious street, called the Grass Market; and on it are built Heriot's Hospital, and the neighbouring suburb of Portsburgh. On a line with the South Bridge is the North Bridge, thrown from the summit of the Old Town Ridge, at the middle of the High-street, to the rising ground which forms the site of the New Town. This ground partakes much of the character of the Old Town Ridge, and, like it, terminates in a bold rock, named the Calton Hill; but the aspect is wholly different: for having been erected according to regular plans, conceived in a spirit of improvement, the greatest uniformity and beauty characterise its buildings, streets, and squares. From the earth and rubbish thrown from the foundation of the New Town buildings, the earthen mound was formed as a communication across the morass which lay between the Old and New Town.

The extent of the city actually built upon is about two miles from west to east, and about the same from north to south.

The approaches to Edinburgh are very striking: they do not lie between mean and squalid suburbs, but are lined with well-built streets; the abodes of poverty being, for the most part, confined to those gigantic piles of building in the older parts of the city, where they so essentially contribute to its picturesque quality.

"The general architecture of the city," says "Black's Picturesque Tourist," "is very imposing, whether we regard the picturesque disorder of the buildings in the Old Town, or the symmetrical proportions of the streets and squares in the New. Of public edifices, it may be observed that, while the greater number are distinguished by chaste design and elegant masonry, there are none of those sumptuous structures which, like St. Paul's, or Westminster Abbey, York Minster, and some other of the English provincial cathedrals, astonish the beholder alike by their magnitude and their architectural splendour. But in no city of the kingdom is the general standard of excellence so well maintained. If there be no edifice to overwhelm the imagination by its magnificence, there are comparatively few to offend taste by their deformity or meanness of design. Above all, Edinburgh is wholly exempt from such examples of ostentatious deformity as, in London, may be seen to mingle with some of the graceful specimens of domestic architecture in the Regent's Park."

The resemblance between Athens and Edinburgh, which has been remarked by most travellers who have visited both capitals, has conferred upon the Scottish metropolis the title of "the modern Athens." Stuart, author of "The Antiquities of Athens," was the first to draw attention to this resemblance; and his opinion has been confirmed by the testimony of many later visitors. Dr. Clark remarks that the neighbourhood of Athens is just the Highlands of Scotland enriched with the splendid remains of art; and Mr. W. H. Williams observes that the distant view of Athens from the Egean Sea is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Frith of Forth, "though certainly the latter is considerably superior."

"In one of those alterations with which Lords Brougham and Campbell occasionally enliven the discussions in the Upper House of Parliament, it was stated by the former that the epithet 'Modern Athens' was resented by the inhabitants of Edinburgh as a mockery or an insult. So far as our own experience

We shall now glance at the most prominent points of

THE PICTURE.

The View is taken from the Calton Hill (32), the conical eminence bounding the New Town on the east; laid out in walks for the recreation of the people, and studded with buildings which are intellectual characteristics of the place. Thus, here is (31) the graceful monument to Dugald Stewart, a reproduction, with some variations, of the choragic monument of Lysicrates. In the right-hand corner, at the south-east angle of the boundary-wall, is the monument to another of Edinburgh's worthies—Professor Playfair. In the centre of the inclosure, immediately over this monument, is the New Observatory (33), with its four Doric faces of pediment and column, and central dome; within are piers for instruments founded on the solid rock. The unsightly building occupying a prominent position a little to the west is the Old Observatory (38). Upon the summit of the hill stands Nelson's Monument, raised many years since, though the Charing-cross Column is not yet finished; and near the Calton Memorial is the National Monument (Waterloo), copied from the Parthenon; and, strangely enough, this is incomplete.

Further down the Calton, on the south, and in the right-hand foreground of the Picture, are the New Prison (3), Bridewell (4), and the Jail (15); and the castellated edifice on the hill is the Prison Governor's House (13). All these buildings are of massive design, of striking uniformity of plan, as belonging to one class of establishments.

In the left-hand half of the Picture we have the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway (5); above it the North Bridge (14), one of the bridges connecting the Old and New Town; and the two churches aspiring at the edge of the dark group of building, are the Tron Church (8), a Romanised Gothic edifice, with a spire 160 feet high, and St. Giles' Church (of cathedral-like design, and the chief ornament of the High-street). The third and loftier spire (240 feet high), is that of Victoria Hall (18), the foundation stone of which was laid during the visit of her Majesty: it is a place of meeting for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and is also used as one of the city churches.

The picturesque mass to the right is the Castle (19), one of the four fortresses which, by the Articles of Union, are to be kept constantly fortified; still, it is a place of more apparent than real strength. It is 383 feet above the sea level; it contains accommodation for 2000 soldiers, and space for 30,000 stand of arms. The Scottish Regalia, and a host of relics, are to be seen here. The view from the walls is very beautiful, including the windings of the Forth on one hand, and the Pentland Hills (12) and the valley of Mid-Lothian on the other.

We must not overlook Heriot's Hospital (9), remembered by every reader of Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." It is attributed to Inigo Jones, and abounds with architectural beauties, especially its 200 and odd windows, and bristling turrets.

To the right of the Castle is the Royal Institution (22), an imposing classic pile, the handsomest modern building of which Edinburgh can boast: it is surmounted by a colossal statue of Queen Victoria. Close by is the Monument to Sir Walter Scott (21), studded with poetic statues: it is a design in the picturesque style of our ancient crosses; the architect was self-taught—the remembrance of Scott's genius will not drive from our recollection the fate of the poor designer!

We are now in Prince's-street (24), the central vista in the picture, in situation, if not in extent, unrivalled in Europe. Well might George IV. say, as he proceeded through it, "This is splendid!" The large domed edifice to the right is the Register House (25), built by the celebrated Robert Adam: it forms a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a cupola 50 feet in diameter; and it has upwards of 100 rooms for public business. Here are kept the Public Records. How different the site from that lately talked of for our Record Office in London!

Not far right of the Register House is the Melville Monument (29), in the centre of St. Andrew's-square (30). In the house No. 21, third flat, was born Lord Brougham; and in the house directly opposite lived David Hume. The Monument, with the surmounting statue of Lord Melville, is 150 feet high.

Here we must halt, and for this reason, that the Picture should be viewed as a whole—for such is the glory of any View of Edinburgh. You may walk about her streets, and admire certain buildings; but the grandeur of the place, as we said at the outset, is in the picturesque irregularity of the city, and its sublime location. Some of the old piles have been pulled down of late years, principally to admit railways; and with all our love of the past, to such giants of the present, with their Briareus-like arms, we must give way. Among those in the Scottish Metropolis are the Edinburgh and Dalkeith; the Edinburgh and Glasgow; the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven; the North British, a line along the sea-coast from Newcastle, to join the Glasgow Railway at the mutual terminus at North Bridge.

In the Old Town are seen a few of the lofty houses by which Edinburgh has for upwards of two centuries been remarkable. These houses were built in imitation of the Parisian architecture of the period: they consist of from twelve to thirteen stories, or flats, each constituting a distinct dwelling. One object, apparently, for erecting such high houses, was to save the feu-duty or ground-rent; but the practice was carried to such an extent, that an order of Council prohibited houses from being erected beyond a limited number of stories.

Few cities have increased more rapidly than Edinburgh, both in extent and inhabitants. The population of Edinburgh and Leith, at the Union, in 1707, was estimated at 35,000; in 1755, at 57,195; and in 1775, at 70,430. The population of the city and suburbs, exclusive of Leith, was, in 1801, 66,544; in 1811, 81,784; in 1821, 112,235; in 1831, 136,301; and in 1841, 138,182. In the last return, distinguishing males from females, there is an excess of the latter amounting to 15,556; in some measure accounted for by an unusually large proportion of the inhabitants of Edinburgh being in circumstances enabling them to employ one or more domestic servants.

The prosperity of the city essentially depends upon its College and Schools, and Courts of Judicature. It has few manufactures; but printing and publishing are carried on to a very great extent; and many of the most popular works of the age bear the imprimatur of the Edinburgh press.

Nor are the natural and artificial beauties of the place its only attractions. It abounds in localities invested with undying interest, as the scenes of great events in history, or the birth-place of men of genius who have shed a lustre upon their country and kind:—

"A setting sun
Should leave a track of glory in the skies."

In our times, the genius of Sir Walter Scott has widely diffused this hallowing of places; for "his novels have not only refreshed and embellished the incidents of history, but have conferred on many a spot, formerly unknown to fame, a reputation as enduring as the annals of history itself."

In literary eminence, also, Edinburgh claims a distinguished place. At the commencement of the present century, its University displayed an array of contemporaneous talent, unequalled by any similar institution: witness the names of Robertson, Playfair, Black, Cullen, Robinson, Blair, Dugald Stewart, Gregory, and Monro; and many of the present professors honourably maintain its scientific and literary reputation.

goes, we never heard of any of our townsmen quarrelling with the epithet."—Black (We have, however, heard Lord Brougham's statement corroborated by a popular illustrator of Edinburgh.)

